

				Rg.	As.	P.
Brought forward ...				30	0	0
Bulls	Synd Abdool Majeed	Dacca	...	10	0	0
Two pairs of pigeons	Ditto	Ditto	...	5	0	0
A pen of deer	Ditto	Ditto	...	20	0	0
A pair of sheep with two kids	Ditto	Ditto	...	5	0	0
One cock and two hens	Munno Jemadar	Ditto	...	5	0	0
One ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	5	0	0
Fowls	Teen Cowree	Ditto	...	5	0	0
Two geese and one gander	Ramsunker Sein	Mymensing	...	5	0	0
Cow's ghee	Deeno Bundo Mullick	Ditto	...	5	0	0
Cheese	Noor Mahomed	Ditto	...	5	0	0
One gander	Ramsunker Sein	Ditto	...	5	0	0
A pen of three capons	Ali Newaz Khan	Ditto	...	5	0	0
Black mare	Abdool Majeed	Dacca	...	10	0	0
Cow	Ainuddeen	Ditto	...	10	0	0
Pony	Mr. Howard	Sylhet	...	20	0	0
One buffalo	Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy	Dacca	...	20	0	0
Two ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	10	0	0
Three ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	5	0	0
Two khans or water pheasants	Kurroem Chupprassie	Ditto	...	10	0	0
One muthora or pheasant	Mr. W. Foley	Backergunge	...	10	0	0
Total Rs. ...				205	0	0

DACCA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

DEPARTMENT II.

Agricultural Implements.

REPORT ON THE RESULT OF THE EXHIBITION BY THE JUDGES APPOINTED TO AWARD PRIZES.

Class I., Prime-movers.—In this class nothing was exhibited.

Class II., Implements of Tillage.—In this class Messrs. T. E. Thomson of Calcutta exhibited two very fine English ploughs for which a Prize of Rupees 50 was awarded. The ground was unfortunately very hard in the neighbourhood of the Exhibition, otherwise it would have been interesting to have set them to work; the Natives crowded round these at all times and their use was explained to them.

Under this head also several Native ploughs were exhibited, to which four prizes were awarded, not so much from any intrinsic merit that they possessed as from a wish to encourage competition even in this low walk of the mechanical art. It was noticed that the ploughs, harrows, &c., from the different Districts had their own local peculiarities, but all appeared to have the same family likeness. There has probably been little change in these simple implements since the time of Cain and Abel.

Class III., Implements for hoeing and sowing.—Nothing was shewn under this head worthy of mention.

Class IV., Farm-yard Implements.—In this class Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. were again the successful exhibitors. A chaff-cutter was fitted up and caused great delight, to the Natives especially. This machine should, properly speaking, be called a *straw-cutter*, as it cuts up straw into small pieces, an inch long.

Messrs. Thomson and Co. also exhibited an enamelled iron manger with hay rack and water trough, which had a very substantial appearance.

In this class Messrs. Thomson and Co. are the only Prize-holders.

Class V., Implements used in preparing produce for market.—In this class a number of odd looking machines were exhibited by the Natives, chiefly cotton gins, rice cleaning machines, and machines for expressing the juice from sugar-cane for which several Prizes were awarded.

A machine for shelling rice which was exhibited is a good example of what can be done by this rough and ready style of machinery.

Class VI., Irrigating Implements.—In this class there was nothing exhibited.

Class VII., Agricultural carriages and harness.—This class was also a blank unless we may except Messrs. Thomson's wheel-barrow made of iron, which was quite as light as a wooden one. This wheel-barrow was eagerly bought up by a Native gentleman and will no doubt form a "pattern" for years to come in Dacca, where this useful article is already occasionally seen.

Class VIII.—Blank.

Class IX., miscellaneous Machines and Implements.—In this class there was a tolerably good show. A complete set of tile-making machinery was exhibited by Mr. Stewart, the Executive Engineer. These were invented by him, and one remarkable point about them appeared to be that these machines might be made up by any country carpenter and blacksmith, a matter which deserves more consideration than it generally receives in this country.

Large half round tiles for roofing were made by these machines and also flat tiles for flooring with a pattern stamped upon them. The press in which these were made was a novelty in its way, and it was really a treat to see a perfectly square flat tile squeezed out of it, an improvement certainly on the shapeless tiles used in flooring in Calcutta and generally in India.

The inventor of these machines states that they turn out work cheaper than what the Natives can

work for when making the tiles by hand, and as there is no doubt about their turning out better work than is usually seen, they are well worthy of the attention of Government and others who have much to do with building.

These machines were all at work, and in addition to the tile machines several tables and barrows were exhibited with moiders at work to illustrate the system of brick-making generally adopted in England, a system which has been introduced with such success at Akra near Calcutta.

Mr. Stewart carried off three Prizes for these. Messrs. Thomson also received several Prizes for articles coming under this class, consisting of fitted axes, saws, &c., kodalees, cooking stoves, &c., and we are happy to say that a good many sales were effected, amounting to some 800 Rupees.

Messrs. T. B. Thomson and Co. deserve especial thanks for the way in which they have come forward on this occasion; although they had sent many things to other Exhibitions and had then a great deal in their hands connected with such work, yet they managed to contribute a very interesting collection of machinery and tools, and it was remarkable how the shed in which they were collected was constantly crowded with Natives of all ranks eager to understand the English contrivances and to admire the trusty steel of Sheffield.

(Sd.) G. A. FISHER, Lieutenant-Colonel.
" W. BRENNAND.
" S. A. STEWART.

DEPARTMENT III.

Agricultural Produce and Raw Material.

In the absence of my colleagues, I beg to submit the following brief report of the Country Produce Department of the Agricultural Show. The Exhibition in this as well as in the other Departments has, in my opinion, been very successful. Some of the produce were the best that I have seen in my experience of many years, and even of those that did not obtain a prize may be said to be of very fair average quality, and will, I hope, lead to the improvement of the Agriculture of the country as well as that of the people.

Cereals.—The specimens of wheat exhibited were few but of very good description. The best samples were exhibited by Baboo Bugwan Chunder Roy, to whom the first and third prizes were awarded for white and brown wheats. Mr. A. Thoms received the second prize.

There were upwards of 150 samples of rice of good average quality exhibited. The best scalded rice came in from Meer Tujumal Ali of Burrisaul, who carried away the first prize. Besides the six prizes awarded in the Catalogue there were four special prizes also given to Meer Tujumal Ali, District Committee, Backergunge, Hajee Badderodeen and Kristo Persaud; three of these samples were from Burrisaul and one from Dacca.

Pulses.—The collection of pulses were also large. Baboo Mohesh Chunder Gangooly was an exhibitor of about fifty kinds of peas, &c. He carried the first prize for kallye and a special prize for his large collection of pulse. All the specimens exhibited by him were particularly clean, and it is doubtful whether these could have been the average samples of five maunds of peas. Mr. T. J. Kalonas and Mr. Thoms of Phoolbarry exhibited very white and bold specimens, for which they respectively received the first and second prizes. Baboo Bugwan Chunder Roy received the third prize.

Tubers.—I have not much to say on this subject, except that only two samples of good yams were exhibited by Syud Abdool Majeed and Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy. There were no potatoes, neither much competition in ginger, turmeric, and arrow-root.

Fibres.—There were but few samples of cotton exhibited, and those from Burrisaul, Mymensing, and Cachar. Among the exhibitors Captain Stewart of Cachar was the most successful.

Jute and sunn were exhibited in abundance and prizes distributed accordingly. There were two special prizes given to Mr. Henderson for jute grown in the Mymensing Jail, and to Mr. Hampton for jute grown in the District of Mymensing.

A special prize of Rupees 30 was awarded to Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy Chowdry for a new specimen of fibre similar to jute discovered at Bhowah. It was found growing wild and yet in this state its fibre is marketable. I believe if more care of it is taken and the plant regularly grown, its fibre will eventually assume so attenuated a texture as to be successfully employed in the manufacture of cloth. It has also a superior gloss. I beg to draw your particular attention to this new fibre. It is my intention to shew the plant, with its long stem of full thirteen feet, together with the fibre, to the Trade Association at Calcutta.

Oil Seeds.—Upwards of 100 samples of oil seed were exhibited, chiefly rape seed by Kalli Narrain Roy Chowdry, who carried away both the first prize and a special prize.

Linseed and teel seed were also largely exhibited from Mymensing, Burrisaul, and Cachar, and their exhibitors deservedly carried away several prizes.

Indigo.—It has been well represented. The best outturns were from Mymensing. Mr. Hampton carried off the first two prizes and Mr. Kerr the third.

Safflower.—As expected the safflower exhibited was very good. Baboo Muddun Mohan Bysack was awarded with the first prize.

Tobacco.—I am sorry to say that there were no very good exhibitions of tobacco.

Tea.—The exhibition of tea was pronounced by all most excellent. The Ssoorispoor Tea Company obtained the first prize, while the British Indian Tea Company and the Central Cachas Tea Company received the next two prizes. Mr. A. D. Dunne of Dacca exhibited two samples of very good tea from Assam and Cachar, but as the prizes intended was for the best collection of teas grown in any one of the plantations, he was awarded with a special prize of Rupees 50.

In conclusion I beg to bring to your notice that the fullest and widest publication of the encouragements held out for the Agricultural and other improvements by Government is necessary to rouse the people to develop the resources of the country. I beg earnestly to suggest that these Exhibitions be regularly continued, for in them is involved the best interests as well as the true improvement and right occupation of the Natives.

(Sd.) M. DAVID.

W. BELT.
BABOO MODHOOSUDUN DASS. } Agent.

DACCA.

The 21st December 1864.

DEPARTMENT IV.

SOME little difficulty was experienced in awarding prizes in this Department, not so much in

deciding upon the comparative merits of the articles exhibited as in finding where they had been placed. The cotton fabrics and the embroidery especially were not well arranged, so that several pieces fully deserving of attention escaped the notice of the Judges whilst the prizes were being awarded. This confusion arose, in great measure, from the fault of the exhibitors, the Dacca manufacturers having, in the first instance, refused to exhibit any specimens for which they were not paid; but at the last moment they were most eager to exhibit a quantity of goods for which sufficient space had not been left; and at the same time some contributions from the more distant parts of the Division did not arrive until the hour of opening the Exhibition. Such little drawbacks as these to perfect arrangement were perhaps unavoidable on this occasion; but on the occurrence of a second Agricultural Exhibition it will be desirable to lay down strict Rules as to the latest date on which articles can be admitted, and also as to notifying to the Committee in good time the amount of space required by each exhibitor. It will also be expedient that on the allotment of the required space under the proper Department and Class each exhibitor should be permitted to arrange his wares therein according to his liking, so that should any of them escape the notice of the Judges it will be the fault of the exhibitor himself. It is to be regretted that several Native manufactures, especially those of the commonest kinds, were not represented at all, as in these even a small improvement would be of the highest value and importance. The great variety of articles shewn in this Department, and the great difference in their value, rendered it necessary that the Judges should be left unfettered both as to the number and value of the prizes to be adjudged, and the Committee had most wisely contented themselves with placing a certain sum at the disposal of the Judges, who distributed it as they thought fit.

The first class to be noticed is the comprehensive one of cotton fabrics; of the finer kinds enough was exhibited to shew that Dacca muslins are still worthy of their former fame, and of some specimens so fine was the work that it became a question whether they should not be rather referred to the class of embroidery. The coarser kinds of cotton included some extremely good table napkins shewn by the Dacca Jail and A. Thoms, Esq., and also some of the work of the inhabitants of the Garrow Hills; but the ordinary cotton cloths worn by Natives of the lower and middle classes were not represented. Scarcely any woollen fabrics, the produce of the Dacca Division, were exhibited, and but few specimens of silk as such, the greater part of such fabrics being placed under the head of embroidery. Of plain tussah silk two good specimens were exhibited by Kalli Chander Chowdry and T. R. Kerr, Esq., of the District of Mymensing.

Of fibrous fabrics there was a far larger show, and those shewn were of very good quality. The Jails of Dacca, Backergunge, and Mymensing shewed respectively how Convict Labour may be utilized in this as in other classes, and Rabatty Mohan Bysack and Nundoll Bysack of Dacca also exhibited most superior sacking. Baboo Kasheekant Mookerjee and Syed Abdool Mujeed also shewed curiosities in fibrous fabrics, such as plantain and kutehoo fibre, which were thought worthy of extra prizes.

The embroidery class was well filled, but some of the very best specimens were not on the table at the time when the Judges went round, having been removed from their proper places by the exhibitors, and others were not brought in until after the adjudication of the prizes; several extra prizes were, however, subsequently granted. Mr. Drummond, Baboo Gobind Chander Dutt, Baboo Modhoo Soodun Doss, Hurri Moham Doss, Abdool Mujeed, Chulloo Churn Ahmed Jew, and others shewed beautiful Indian embroidery and rendered the task of deciding between them one of difficulty.

The silver filigree work, for which Dacca has long been celebrated, was shown in some quantity, but the best specimen, that exhibited by Mrs. Dunne, being of Cuttack manufacture, was excluded from competition as not being made in the Division. The regular prizes were assigned to Gunga Churn, Mr. Fisher, and Mohun Bysack, an extra prize being adjudged to Mrs. Dunne; prizes were also given for gold and silver plate to Syed Abdool Mujeed and Baboo Modhoo Soodun Doss, both of whom exhibited extremely handsome articles.

The hardware and cutlery shewn was curious, being collections of all the various implements used by the Natives of the Division; the first prize for number and variety was given to Raj Chunder Kurmookar of Burrisaul; the second to Syed Abdool Mujeed, and the third to J. W. Foggo, Esq. The exhibition in the pottery and earthen-ware class was disappointing both in quantity and quality. S. A. Stewart, Esq., of Dacca, shewed good tiles and bricks, but the bricks shewn by Furreedpore and Mymensing Jails were of very inferior quality, while the Native potters shewed little or nothing.

Under the head of glass no Native manufactures were shewn and no prize was awarded.

The first prize for furniture was given for a deer-horn stool to Rammanic Sing of Dacca; it was the only specimen shewn of its kind and was much admired.

The Jails of Backergunge and Furreedpore took the second and third prizes for cane furniture, that of the former being very well made; there were also some boxes and trifling articles of furniture shewn which received prizes.

The greater part of the carving in wood and ivory was excluded from competition as not being the produce of the Division. Mr. Stewart took the first prize with the carved pulpit intended eventually for Dacca Church, and the others were given for a well carved stick in ivory, some fans, and ornamental boxes.

No leather work was shewn and only one specimen of paper exhibited by Dacca Jail.

The next class included all fancy work in paper, wax, worsted, bamboo, beads, &c., and seven or eight prizes were awarded. The wax work imitations of birds and fruit were very good and some handsome plated screens and umbrellas were exhibited.

The arms and accoutrements shewn were few in number. Baboo Modhoo Soodun Doss gained the first prize with some swords and daggers, and the second was gained by a curiously shaped gun from Backergunge; the remainder of the compartment was taken up with pellet bows and blow pipes from Sylhet, and the ordinary daitea, spears, shields of the country. Only one conveyance was shewn, a palanqueen, the property of Syed Abdool Mujeed, of superior finish.

Under the miscellaneous Prizes we may notice one awarded for a case of insects shewn by Adieroodlah of Syibet, and collected for himself; it was thought by the Judges that every encouragement should be given to the study of natural history among the Natives, and a prize of Rupees 20 was given.

For models and statuary the alabaster and marble work shewn by Pietro Guerriari was excluded from competition as not being produced in the Division and prizes were given to colored clay figures made by Natives.

No engraving, painting, or lithographic was exhibited.

The prizes for photographs were given to Major Smith, of Mymensing, whose photographs were decidedly the best shewn, to W. Brennand, Esq., and to Mr. Clapham; some other very fine collections of photographs were sent in too late for competition.

The prizes for drawings were given to the performances of Native women with the exception of

Goodzar Sing, employed in the Engineer's Office in Dacca as a Draughtsman; the first prize was given for a well executed colored drawing of an eagle to Sreemutty Uttam Sundri.

The musical instruments shewn were of Native manufacture, chiefly stringed; the first prize was awarded to a kind of violin shewn by Gobind Chunder Dutt Baboo of Dacca.

A prize was given to S. A. Stewart, Esq., for his revolving photographic camera.

The total amount awarded in prizes under this Department was Rupees 1,318, and it is hoped that they were distributed in such a manner as to guide the industry of Native manufacturers in proper directions, although the Judges regretted much, as has been already noticed, that several of the most useful, though ordinary Native manufactures, did not compete for Prizes.

(Sd.) E. V. WESTMACOTT.

" KHAJEH ABDOL GUNNY.

" W. BRENNAND.

LIST OF PRIZES AWARDED IN DEPARTMENT II.

Implements and Machines.

CLASS.	Number.	Description.	To whom awarded.	Amount.	REMARKS.
II.	6	For the best light plough suited for one horse or a pair of bullocks.	Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy	Rs. 30	
II.	7	For the best Native or country made plough suited for a pair of ordinary bullocks.	... ..	30	
II.	9	For the best harrow for light land suited to a pair of ordinary sized bullocks.	Ditto ditto	20	
II.	10	For the best cultivated grubber or scarifier of light construction suited for a pony or single bullock.	Kalli Chunder Chowdry	30	
V.	27	For the best rice cleaning machine ...	District Committee, Burisaul.	50	
V.	27	For the second best ditto ...	Khajeh Ashanoollah ...	25	
IX.	52	For the best tile-making machine suitable also for making roofing tiles.	Mr. S. A. Stewart ...	50	
IX.	54	For the best hand-pressing machine for finishing hand-made bricks.	Ditto ...	25	
IX.	55	For the best hand power moist clay brick-making machine.	Ditto ...	30	
IX.	Extra	For the best filtering apparatus ...	T. E. Thomson and Co.	20	
IX.	5	For the best collection of felling axes, pruning knives, saws, hillocks, and shears.	Ditto ...	25	
IX.	51	For the best collection of hand implements for drainage operations.	Ditto ...	20	
IX.	48	For the best collection of field and two, three, four pronged kodalees and phourahs.	Ditto ...	25	
IX.	Extra	For the best plough, English make ...	Ditto ...	50	
IX.	...	For the best grubber ...	Ditto ...	30	
IX.	...	For the best cooking stove ...	Ditto ...	20	
IX.	...	For the best and lightest hand truck ...	Ditto ...	25	
IX.	Extra	For the second best cooking stove ...	Ditto ...	15	
IV.	19	For the best chaff-cutter ...	Ditto ...	50	
IV.	Extra	For the second best iron manger and hay rack.	Ditto ...	20	
IV.	Ditto	For the best iron manger and hay rack.	Ditto ...	30	
				820	

EXTRA.
DEPARTMENT II.

Number.	Articles.	District.	Exhibitor.	Prize.
1	Flour mill ...	Dacca ...	Kisto Coomar Roy ...	Rs. 4 0 0
2	Chaff-cutting machine ...	...	Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. ...	20 0 0
			Special ...	24 0 0
			Ordinary ...	620 0 0
	* Cotton gin (omitted)	Ditto ...	Rammanick Sing ...	20 0 0
	Sugar mill ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0

* These were duly ticketed with the Prize ticket, but appears to have been omitted in the list as the owner's name was not on them.

(Sd.) S. A. STEWART.

PRIZES AWARDED TO DEPARTMENT III.

Prize.	Wheat.	Rs.		Rs.
1st, Bagwan Chunder Roy	...	10	Brought forward	...
2nd, L. Ramy	...	6		
3rd, Bagwan Chunder Roy	...	4	Prize.	
	<i>Barley.</i>		1st, Idoo Sircar	15
1st, Alexander Thoms	...	10	2nd, Khajeh Ashanoolah	10
2nd, None	...	0	3rd, Ram Chunder Chowdry	5
3rd, None	...	0		<i>Arrowroot.</i>
	<i>Oats.</i>		1st, Mr. Chater	15
1st, W. Henderson	...	10	2nd, " Ramy	10
2nd, Mohesh Chunder Gangooly	...	6	3rd, None	0
3rd, None	...	0		<i>Yams.</i>
	<i>Indian Corn.</i>		1st, Abdoel Mujeed	10
None	...	0	2nd, Kalli Narrain Roy	5
	<i>Rice, scalded.</i>		3rd, None	0
1st, Tujumul Ali	...	30		<i>Jute.</i>
2nd, Abdoel Kureem	...	20	1st, M. David	75
3rd, T. J. Kalonas	...	10	2nd, Sontus Doss	50
	<i>Rice, differing.</i>		3rd, Muddan Mohun Bysack	25
1st, M. David	...	30		<i>Sunn.</i>
2nd, Tujumul Ali	...	20	1st, T. J. Kalonas	25
3rd, Bagwan Chunder Roy	...	10	2nd, T. R. Kerr	20
	<i>Millet.</i>		3rd, Golbuck Nath Biswas	10
1st, A. Thoms	...	20		<i>Cotton cleaned.</i>
2nd, T. R. Kerr	...	15	1st, Captain Stewart	100
3rd, Bagwan Chunder Roy	...	7	2nd, Tujumul Hossein	50
	<i>Corn.</i>		3rd, Rajah Rajkiasht Singh	20
1st, Kalli Chunder Chowdry	...	20		<i>Cotton on Seed.</i>
2nd, Tujumul Ali	...	15	1st, Har Chunder Chowdry	100
3rd, A. Thoms	...	10	2nd, Ally Ahmed Khan	50
	<i>Poss.</i>		3rd, Captain R. Stewart	20
1st, T. J. Kalonas	...	15		<i>Silk.</i>
2nd, A. Thoms	...	10	2nd, Captain Stewart	50
3rd, Bagwan Chunder Roy	...	5		<i>Cocoons.</i>
	<i>Kulhee.</i>		2nd, T. R. Kerr	20
1st, Mohesh Chunder Gangooly	...	15		<i>Safflower.</i>
2nd, Abdoel Mujeed	...	10	1st, Muddan Mohun Bysack	100
3rd, Captain Stewart	...	5	2nd, M. David	50
	<i>Chillies.</i>		3rd, Sontus Doss	25
1st, Captain Stewart	...	15		<i>Indigo.</i>
2nd, Abdoel Mujeed	...	10	1st, J. P. Hampton	100
3rd, Isser Chunder Majib	...	5	2nd, Ditto	75
	<i>Sweet Potatoes.</i>		3rd, T. R. Kerr	50
1st, Allee Raj	...	15		<i>Linsseed.</i>
2nd, None	...	0	1st, T. R. Kerr	25
3rd, None	...	0	2nd, M. David	10
	<i>Turmeric.</i>			<i>Mustard Seed.</i>
1st, Khajeh Abdoel Gunny	...	15	1st, Kalli Narrain Roy	25
2nd, Har Chunder Roy	...	10	2nd, Captain R. Stewart	10
3rd, G. M. Beily	...	5		
Carried over	...	...	Carried over	...

	Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	Brought forward ...	...
<i>Prize. Teel Seed.</i>		<i>Prize. Sugarcane, white.</i>	
1st, Bhugwan Chunder Roy ...	25	1st, Hajee Budderodeen ...	30
2nd, Mr. Foggo ...	10	2nd, Rammanick ...	20
<i>Ram Teel.</i>		3rd, Sylhet, no name ...	10
1st, Abdool Majeed ...	25	<i>Red Sugarcane.</i>	
2nd, Captain Stewart ...	10	1st, Hajee Budderodeen ...	30
<i>Caster Seed.</i>		2nd, Kalli Narrain Roy ...	20
1st, T. J. Kalonas ...	25	3rd, G. M. Reilly ...	10
2nd, A. Thoms ...	10	<i>Honey in Comb.</i>	
<i>Poppy Seed.</i>		1st, Kalli Narrain Roy ...	15
1st, M. David ...	10	2nd, Bahoo Kissore Doss ...	10
2nd, Sontus Doss ...	5	<i>Wax.</i>	
<i>Safflower Seed.</i>		1st, M. David ...	10
1st, Muddun Mohun Bysack ...	25	2nd, Captain Stewart ...	5
2nd, A. Thoms ...	10	<i>Special Prizes.</i>	
<i>Cocoanuts.</i>		Mrs. Henderson for the best manufac-	
1st, District Committee, Backergunge ...	25	tured arrowroot ...	15
2nd, Tujumul Ali ...	10	Kalli Narrain Roy for the best speci-	
<i>Cotton Seed.</i>		men of fibre similar to jute ...	20
1st, Captain Stewart ...	25	Mr. Foggo for a bamboo ...	5
2nd, T. J. Kalonas ...	10	<i>Cow Ghee.</i>	
<i>Tobacco.</i>		1st, T. J. Kalonas ...	6
1st, Jodoonath Chowdry ...	50	2nd, Ram Coomar Bose ...	4
2nd, Bhugwan Chunder Roy ...	25	<i>Buffaloe.</i>	
3rd, Hurchunder Chowdry ...	10	1st, N. Pogose ...	6
<i>Tea.</i>		2nd, A. Thoms ...	4
1st, Scorisore Tea Company ...	100		
2nd, British India Tea Company ...	75	Total ...	2,308
3rd, Central Cachar Tea Company ...	50	Special Prizes ...	881
<i>Coffee.</i>		Grand Total ...	2,689
2nd, L. Ramy ...	25		
Carried over ...	...	

SPECIAL PRIZES.

	Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	258	Brought forward ...	258
For Scalded Rice to the District Com-		For Linseed, Bhugwan Chunder Roy ...	10
mittee, Backergunge ...	10	" Mustard Seed, Muddun Mohun	
" Ditto ditto to Meer Tujumul Ali ...	10	Bysack ...	10
" Table Rice, Hajee Budderodeen ...	10	" Mustard Seed of descriptions, Extra	
" Ditto to Kistopersand Doss ...	10	Prize to Kalli Narrain Roy ...	10
" Cow Ghee to Nuzzeemuddeen Chow-		" Kheersa, Koonjo Beharee Bysack ...	5
dry ...	5	" Buffaloe Curd, Kalli Narrain Roy ...	5
" Cow Ghee to Akbar Ally Chowdry ...	5	" Orange grown in the District,	
" Buffaloe to Mr. W. Foley ...	5	Koonjo Beharee Bysack ...	5
" Buffaloe Ghee to Jaggernath Deb ...	5	" Jaggery, Allum Mundul ...	5
" Jute, W. H. Henderson, Esq. ...	20	" Ditto, Gollosk Sing Chupprasaie ...	5
" Jute, Mr. J. P. Hampton ...	10	" a large collection of pulses, Mohesh	
" a specimen of new Fibre to Gobind		Chunder Gangooly ...	10
Chunder Dutt ...	10	" Ratan, Rajah Rajkishto Sing Baha-	
" Sunn to Hurrish Chunder Roy ...	10	door ...	5
" Orange Preserve, Mr. M. David ...	10	" Scented Tobacco, Syed Abdool	
" Ditto ditto, Muddunmohun Bysack ...	5	Mujeed ...	4
" Butter, 1st Prize, Buxoo Abdar ...	6	" Sunn, Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	10
" Ditto, 2nd " Kalli Narrain Roy ...	4	" Bel fruit, Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	2
" Cheese, 1st " Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	6	" Urbur grain, Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	5
" Ditto 2nd " Mr. T. J. Kalonas ...	4	" Jute, Bhugwan Chunder Roy ...	5
" Cream 1st " Kalli Narrain Roy ...	6	" Rice, Mitterjeet Sing ...	10
" a collection of scented Oils manufac-		" Betelnuts, Abdool Kurreem ...	10
tured in the District ...	16	" Am Udda, Omirto Lal Mitter ...	2
" the finest Mustard Oil, W. H. Hen-		" Betelnuts ...	5
derson, Esq. ...	10		
" the finest Tea, Mr. A. D. Dunne ...	50	Total ...	381
" Sylhet Tea, Major Jennings ...	25		
Carried over ...	258		

DEPARTMENT IV.

Class.	Articles.	Exhibitor.	District.	Prize.
				Rs. As. P.
I.	<i>Muslins.</i>			
	1st Prize ...	Maddun Mohun Bysack	Dacca	15 0 0
	2nd " ...	Chuloo Churn Bysack		10 0 0
	3rd " ...	Ditto		5 0 0
	<i>Coarser Cottons.</i>			
	1st Prize ...	Dacca Jail	Ditto	12 0 0
	2nd " ...	Ditto	Ditto	10 0 0
	3rd " ...	Rajah Rajkishto Sing	Mymensing	6 0 0
II.	<i>Woollen.</i>			
	1st Prize ...	Pooran Chand	Calcutta	25 0 0
	2nd " ...	Dacca Girls' School	Dacca	16 0 0
III.	<i>Silk.</i>			
	1st Prize ...	Kalli Chunder Chowdry	Mymensing	25 0 0
	2nd " ...	T. R. Kerr, Esq.	Ditto	15 0 0
IV.	<i>Fineous Manufacture.</i>			
	1st Prize ... Equal ...	Rabuttu Mohun Bysack	Dacca	25 0 0
		Dacca Jail		25 0 0
		Nundolall Bysack		25 0 0
	2nd " ...	Backergunge Jail	Backergunge	20 0 0
	3rd " ...	Mymensing "	Mymensing	18 0 0
V.	<i>Embroidery.</i>			
	1st Prize ...	Mudoo Soodun Dass	Dacca	20 0 0
	2nd " ...	Harry Mohun Dass		10 0 0
	3rd " ...	Gobind Chunder Dutt		5 0 0
	Extra ...	Ahmed Jan	Ditto	20 0 0
		Syed Abdool Mujeed		15 0 0
	<i>Brocades.</i>			
	1st Prize ...	Chuloo Churn Bysack	Ditto	15 0 0
	2nd " ...	Ditto	Ditto	10 0 0
VI.	<i>Religree.</i>			
	1st Prize ...	Gunga Churn Kurmoker	Ditto	20 0 0
	2nd " ...	Mrs. Fisher	Ditto	15 0 0
	3rd " ...	Mohun Bysack and brother	Ditto	10 0 0
	Extra ...	Mrs. Dunne	Ditto	10 0 0
	<i>Plate.</i>			
	1st Prize ...	Syed Abdool Mujeed	Ditto	8 0 0
	2nd " ...	Mudoo Soodun Dass	Ditto	5 0 0
VII.	<i>Hardware and Cutlery.</i>			
	1st Prize ...	Rajchunder Kurmoker	Backergunge	25 0 0
	2nd " ...	Syed Abdool Mujeed	Dacca	15 0 0
	3rd " ...	T. M. Foggo, Esq.	Burrisaul	10 0 0
VIII.	<i>Pottery, &c.</i>			
	1st Prize ...	S. A. Stewart, Esq.	Dacca	25 0 0
	2nd " ...	C. A. Chater, Esq.	Furreedpore Jail.	15 0 0
	3rd " ...	Mymensing Jail	Mymensing	10 0 0
IX.	None awarded.			
X.	<i>Furniture.</i>			
	1st Prize ...	Rammanick Sing	Dacca	30 0 0
	2nd " ...	Backergunge Jail.	Backergunge	10 0 0
		Furreedpore Jail	Furreedpore.	5 0 0
	3rd " ... Equal ...	Bongsee Budden Dey	Dacca	5 0 0
		Denomath Sein	Ditto	5 0 0
XI.	<i>Ivory.</i>			
	1st Prize ...	Kalli Chunder Chowdry	Mymensing.	20 0 0
	2nd " ... Equal ...	Kasheekanth Mookerjee	Dacca	10 0 0
		Syed Abdool Mujeed	Ditto	10 0 0
		Carried over		604 0 0

Class	Articles.	Exhibitor.	District.	Prize.
				Rs. A. P.
	<i>Carved wood.</i>	Brought forward		604 0 0.
XI.	1st Prize	S. A. Stewart, Esq.	Dacca	30 0 0
	2nd "	Kali Narrain Roy Chowdry	Ditto	5 0 0
XII.	No articles shown.			
XIII.	<i>Paper.</i>			
	1st Prize	Dacca Jail	Ditto	20 0 0
XIV.	<i>Pancy work.</i>			
	1st Prize	Hurry Kishore Roy	Mymensing	20 0 0
	2nd " ... Equal...	Syed Abdool Mujeed	Dacca	10 0 0
		T. J. Maltby, Esq.	Backergunge	10 0 0
	3rd " ... Equal...	Lalla Mitterjeet Sing	Dacca	5 0 0
		Uddit Churn Mundle	Ditto	5 0 0
	Extra Prize	Mrs. Henderson	Mymensing	15 0 0
XV.	<i>Arms and Accoutrements.</i>			
	1st Prize	Bahoo Mudhoo Soodun Dass	Dacca	30 0 0
	2nd " ... Equal...	T. M. Foggo, Esq.	Backergunge	20 0 0
		Gobind Chunder Dutt	Dacca	20 0 0
	3rd "	District Committee	Sylhet	15 0 0
XVI.	<i>Conveyances.</i>	Syed Abdool Mujeed	Dacca	30 0 0
XVII.	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
	Writing Desk	W. H. Henderson, Esq.	Mymensing	20 0 0
	Case of	Ameerollah	Sylhet	20 0 0
	Jack fruit	Kaseekanth Mookerjee	Dacca	5 0 0
	Wax-work	Rabutty Mohun Bysack	Ditto	5 0 0
B.				
CLASS	<i>Models and Statuary.</i>			
I.				
	1st Prize	Pietro Guerari	Ditto	50 0 0
	2nd "	Tilluk Chunder Paul	Sreenogur	20 0 0
	3rd "	Denonath Sein	Dacca	20 0 0
	4th "	Ditto	Ditto	10 0 0
II.	<i>None.</i>			
III.	<i>Photographs.</i>			
	1st Prize	Major Smith	Mymensing	50 0 0
	2nd "	W. Breunand, Esq.	Dacca	30 0 0
	3rd "	Mr. Clapham	Ditto	20 0 0
IV.	<i>Drawings.</i>			
	1st Prize	Sreemutty Uttum Soondery	Ditto	25 0 0
	2nd "	Goolzar Sing	Ditto	15 0 0
	3rd "	Kreepa Moyee	Ditto	5 0 0
C.	<i>Musical Instruments.</i>			
	1st Prize	Gobind Chunder Dutt	Ditto	20 0 0
	2nd " ... Equal...	Ram Chunder Gossain	Furreedabad	15 0 0
		Sookh Lall	Dacca	15 0 0
	3rd "	Bugwan Chunder Roy	Ditto	10 0 0
	Photographic Camera	S. A. Stewart, Esq.	Ditto	25 0 0
			Total	1,234 0 0

DEPARTMENT IV.

Numb.	Article.	District.	Exhibitor.	Prize.
				Rs. As. P.
1	For a collection of Fancy Works in Sholah ...	Dacca ...	Kasheekanth Mookerjee ...	10 0 0
2	Bark of a tree just like cloth ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4 0 0
3	Gunny bags ...	Ditto ...	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	10 0 0
4	Boraghukee Fibres Handkerchief ...	Ditto ...	Kasheekanth Mookerjee ...	4 0 0
5	Shope ...	Ditto ...	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	4 0 0
6	Hoglah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4 0 0
7	Box ...	Ditto ...	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...	4 0 0
8	Globe prepared by Dhamni School ...	Ditto ...	Kasheekanth Mookerjee ...	10 0 0
9	Fans ...	Ditto ...	Mrs. Drummond ...	5 0 0
10	Flower Basket ...	Ditto ...	Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	4 0 0
11	A Box ...	Mymensing.	Ram Chunder Banerjee ...	5 0 0
12	Shell ...	Dacca ...	Bogwan Chunder Roy ...	5 0 0
13	Cheekun Kosheeda ...	Ditto ...	Gobind Chunder Dutt ...	10 0 0
Extra Prizes ...				79 0 0
Ordinary ...				1,234 0 0
Total Rs. of Dept. IV. ...				1,313 0 0

Report of the Proceedings of the Agricultural Show held at Rampore Beaulah.

From C. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—
(No. 69, dated the 29th March 1865.)

In continuation of my letters to you No. 178 of 24th October and of the 18th January last, the latter reporting the opening of the Agricultural Show of this Division at Rampore Beaulah, I have the honor to state as follows:—

2. From the receipt of the first orders on the subject I was in constant communication with the various District Committees who (particularly that of Rajshahye) were uniting in their efforts to further the interests of the Exhibition. I also presided at several Meetings at Rampore Beaulah (where my presence was especially necessary owing to the absence of the Magistrate) and at Pubna.

3. An admirable piece of ground was selected to the north of the Station, and this Baboo Ohtar Sing, the proprietor, an old servant of Government, most liberally placed at the disposal of the Committee free of charge. Much, however, had to be done in the way of levelling, &c., to fit it for the purpose. Here extensive sheds, though not larger than proved necessary, were run up for the reception of the cattle, produce, &c., and the whole was surrounded by a high bamboo fence. Two very handsome gateways were constructed of bamboos and branches of trees by Mr. Blechynden, of the Rajshahye Committee. An extremely handsome canopy of very large dimensions for the opening

scene was also erected, and the general effect, as well as arrangement of the enclosure, was excellent.

4. Nothing could exceed the interest which continued to be evinced by all classes in the Exhibition, which, I think, I may safely say, proved in every way a great success. As was natural, there were several things, such as arrangement of produce, adjudging of prizes, &c., which might have been improved upon if we had had more experience in such matters. This, however, did not at all interfere with the general result. Every Member of the Committee as well as myself felt that the experience gained on this occasion would be of great advantage on the next.

5. The show of cattle, produce generally, and poultry was very large and good. That of horses and sheep was but indifferent, and but little, I am sorry to say, was exhibited worth mentioning in the way of implements.

6. I had expected a large show of implements from Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Company, of Calcutta, with whom I was in correspondence, but as that Firm could not send any one, either European or Native, in charge of their collection, the Committee and myself were of opinion that their offer, with the conditions attached, could not be accepted.

7. The District of Rajshahye of course contributed the greater portion of the specimens exhibited. Distant Districts like Dinagepore and Rangpore could not be expected to do much, particularly in cattle. The show of grains, oil-seeds, jute, silk, sugarcane, &c., from Rangpore, Dinagepore, Pubna, and Bograh was, however, very creditable, and shewed that the Committees of these Districts had taken much trouble. The careful and intelligent manner in which the

Pubnah Committee forwarded their specimens deserves particular commendation.

8. As previously reported, the Show opened on the day originally fixed, the 17th January, all the Zemindars of Rajshahye attending with their retinues, and the number of visitors, both European and Native, was very large. It remained open till the 21st January, when the prizes were distributed by me in the presence of nearly the same assemblage as met on the first day. There was an admission fee of one Rupee on the opening day, but after that entrance was free and thousands upon thousands from all parts of Rajshahye and other Districts visited the yard.

9. I beg to annex, for the perusal of the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of the remarks made by me on the opening of the Exhibition.

10. The sum of Rupees 8,985 was distributed in prizes. The Committee were obliged to withhold some of the prizes mentioned in the list (copy of which accompanies) owing either to non-competition or inferiority of specimen exhibited. On the other hand some prizes not in the list were awarded to exhibitors of articles which seemed to merit special reward. The successful competitors included people of all classes from His Highness the Nawab Nazim, Messrs. Watson and Company, and the great Landholders of Nattore and Pootsah, &c., to petty cultivating Ryots.

11. The Silver Medal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta was awarded for silk to Messrs. Watson and Company, the best specimens exhibited being from Surdah factory, in Rajshahye. The show of silk generally, which, as the Lieutenant-Governor is aware, is a great staple of Rajshahye and several of the surrounding Districts, was very fine.

12. I took every opportunity of explaining to people of all classes with whom I came in contact the objects of Government in setting on foot Agricultural Shows, and I think these objects are fully appreciated and understood, and that there is a very general desire that Exhibitions of this nature should become a permanent institution.

13. *Pecuniarily* there can be no doubt of the success of this year's Show. The following are the sums contributed by the several Districts of this Division to the Funds of the Divisional Exhibition:—

Rajshahye	...	Rs. 5,450
Moorsshedabad	...	2,807
Rungpore	...	1,500
Bograh	...	1,035
Dinagopore	...	800
Pubnah	...	600
Maldah	...	401

14. These sums, however, do not represent the whole amount actually collected. The various

District Committees had to meet sundry expenses in the way of forwarding articles, &c. There were also local preparatory Shows (which I hope, on future occasions, to see at every Station of the Division) at Rungpore, Dinagopore, and Bograh, and at those prizes were also awarded.

15. After paying all expenses of every description there is still to the credit of the Divisional Committee a sum of about Rupees 3,000 including the Government grant of Rupees 3,000.

16. On the whole, I consider, the results of the Exhibition of this year afford in every way great inducements to go on with the scheme proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and with his sanction I would propose to hold the next Divisional Exhibition at Berhampore, where many Native gentlemen are, I know, most anxious it should be held, and where, I am confident, it would be successful.

17. In conclusion I would bring to the special notice of the Lieutenant-Governor the gentlemen as per margin of the Rajshahye Committee, to whose valuable and untiring exertions the success of the past Exhibition is very greatly owing.

Mr. Ferrar, Secretary to Divisional Committee.
Messrs. Blochynson, Gallais, and Baboo Mohooranath Banerjee and Anandchunder Banerjee, Members.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I think myself exceedingly fortunate that one of my first public acts in the post which I have the honor to hold should be to preside on an occasion like the present, an occasion which I believe to be fraught not only with pleasure to the many hundreds I see around me, but with lasting benefit and material improvement to the inhabitants of these Districts. Doubtless you are all anxious to commence your inspection of the various animals and produce which, by the kindness of individuals in every District of the Division, has been so liberally contributed to the Exhibition which is now about to open under your auspices, I shall therefore trespass but a short time on your patience. First, I would mention, what many of you are doubtless aware of, that the display we see around us is one of the many excellent results of the great Calcutta gathering of last year. All parties connected with that Exhibition were agreed that by it a great impetus had been given to the cause of Agriculture, but it was at the same time felt that to be of any lasting advantage it should be the first of a long series of similar Shows both in Calcutta and the interior. With this view, accordingly, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whose name must ever be inseparably connected with scenes like this, obtained a grant of Rupees 30,000, and of this Rupees 3,000 has been placed at the disposal of each Division for the purpose of aiding in an Agricultural Exhibition to be held in some District of the Division, the remaining portion of the expenditure being met by private subscription. My own idea is that, besides the Divisional Exhibition, each District should have an annual one of its own, and I think all here will agree with me that it is highly desirable such a meeting as the present should not be allowed to drop, but should become a permanent institution of Rajshahye.

There is nothing, I believe, which would take a great hold on the people of this country, a people who are essentially Agricultural, than Exhibitions of this nature. The thing till last year had never been thought of, but every attempt that was then made proved a great success and amply showed how exceedingly the thing was suited to the habits and disposition of the people generally. It is not so very long ago that Agricultural Shows were first introduced in England. All nations of Europe have, in this, followed in the wake of England, and so nothing is the improvement in general husbandry, in implements and animals, more owing than to meetings of this kind at which all the people interested in Agriculture can meet in a friendly manner, compare their different systems, and thus be enabled to avoid the errors and profit by the successes of each other. It has been said by some no improvement can be looked for from the Ryots, and that nothing will convince them that the practices of their fathers are not the best possible. From this opinion I, for one, greatly differ. I believe there are no more practical people than those of this country, and that, as soon as a Ryot thoroughly sees it is to his advantage to change his system, or his implement, always provided, of course, the change is within his means, that instant will he adopt it. We have only to look at the vastly increased cultivation of jute, cotton, date tree, &c., to have a proof of this. At the same time every one must admit that Agriculture in this country is still in its infancy, and that the plains of Bengal, perhaps the richest soil on the earth, might, under an improved system, produce vastly more abundant and more valuable produce. It cannot, however, be expected that the Ryot can, unassisted, do much. Agriculture must, as in England, be taken up as a means of livelihood by a more monied class than at present, and the great lords of the soil must, as in England, show a lead in the matter and take a practical interest in it. Doubtless it would here, as in England, be found an intensely absorbing and amusing pursuit. It is true experimental Agriculture, and what is called in England gentlemen farming, does not, as a rule, result in actual pecuniary gain to those who engage in it, but the benefit that accrues to their tenantry and poorer neighbours, as well from their failures as their successes, is incalculable, and cannot but amply compensate them for any small loss they themselves may sustain.

I would therefore most strongly recommend to the many influential Native Landlords I see around me to do as is done in England, namely, keep 600 or 800 beegahs of land in their own hands,

cultivate it by their own paid servants, make various experiments in Agriculture, carefully noting the results and reporting their proceedings to the Agricultural Committee of the District, which, I hope, may become a permanent institution. These reports, or at least such of them as were approved by the Committee, might be published, and the Committee might, at the same time, have all useful books or pamphlets on Indian Agriculture translated and circulated throughout the District. It is astonishing what can be effected by a few of the upper class, thus intelligently and zealously taken up such a subject as Agriculture, the value of lands might, I am convinced, be easily trebled if you yourself would but put your shoulders to the wheel; one very successful piece of Agriculture we see around us this day. The land on which we are now assembled, and which has, with so much liberality and good feeling, been placed at the disposal of the Committee by Baboo Obtar Singh, an old and faithful servant of Government, and which has to-day borne such a splendid crop of all that is fair in nature, was but a few weeks ago a rough piece of wilderness, so to speak. The Ryots, however, that is, my friends of the Rajshahye Committee, have worked, as I think all will allow, with exceeding energy and intelligence, have reclaimed the waste land in a wonderful manner, and have produced a crop which is truly surprising to behold. I think I may safely, both in your name and my own, thank them most heartily for their labour and exertions and at the same time the numerous and liberal contributors to the Funds of the Exhibition, particularly the Landlords of this District must not be forgotten. To their excessive liberality it is mainly owing that the present scene is now before us. Ladies and gentlemen, I need not now detain you longer. In conclusion I would again thank the various Committees of the Division, and, if I may be permitted to mention a few names, I would especially mention our laborious and intelligent Secretary, Mr. Ferrar; that host in himself the ingenious and indefatigable Mr. Blechynden; Monsieur Gallais, who has worked with true French energy; Baboos Annundehunder and Mothooranath Banerjee, who have throughout rendered most valuable assistance such as only Native gentlemen could afford, and Mr. Pereira, whose professional knowledge has been of the greatest aid to the Committee. I have only now to add that I trust, and earnestly hope, that this Exhibition, which is now on the point of opening, may be the precursor of a long line of similar Exhibitions, and that, by their means, the happiness and material prosperity of all classes of this vast community may be greatly strengthened and increased.

Prize List of the first Agricultural Exhibition for the Rajshahye Division, (including the Districts of Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, Rungpore, Dinagepore, Maldah, Pubnah, and Bograh,) to be held at Rampore Beaulah, commencing on the 17th January 1865, and closing on the 20th idem.

The undermentioned Prizes will be given to the owners of the following:—

LIVE STOCK.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
CATTLE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(N. B.—To be bred in the Rajshahye Division.)			
For the Bull, aged 3 years or upwards, best calculated to improve the breed of plough Cattle	80	40	20
For ditto, aged upwards of 1, but under 3 years	50	25	10
For ditto of any age	60	.....	.....
For the best Bull for improving the breed of Milch Cows	50	.....	.....
For the Cow best adapted for milking purposes in Calf or with Calf at foot	40	25	10
For the Cow best adapted for breeding plough Cattle in Calf or with Calf at foot	40	25	15
For the best Cow Calf, under 1 year and more than 4 months	15	7	.....
For the best Bull Calf, under 1 year and more than 4 months	10	7	.....
(N. B.—May be bred anywhere.)			
For the Bull, upwards of 3 years old, best adapted for improving the breed of Milch Cows	82	20	.....
For the best ditto, upwards of 1, but under 3 years old	20	.....	.....
For the Bull, upwards of 3 years old, best adapted for improving the breed of plough Cattle	50	32	.....
For the best ditto, upwards of 1, but under 3 years old	30	15	.....
For the best Milch Cow, upwards of 3 years old, in Calf or with Calf at foot	40	25	15
For the best Cow, upwards of 3 years old, for breeding plough Cattle, in Calf or with Calf at foot	50	25	15
For the best Bull Calf, under 1 year, but more than 4 months	15	10	.....
For the best Cow Calf, under 1 year, and upwards of 4 months	10	7	.....
For the best pair of plough or draught Cattle bred in the Rajshahye Division	50	30	20
For the best ditto bred in District Rajshahye	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Moorshedabad	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Rungpore	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Dinagepore	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Maldah	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Pubnah	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Bograh	25	.....	.....
For the best Bull of any age exhibited from District Rajshahye	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Moorshedabad	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Rungpore	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Dinagepore	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Maldah	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Pubnah	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Bograh	25	.....	.....
For the best Cow of any age exhibited from District Rajshahye	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Moorshedabad	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Rungpore	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Dinagepore	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Maldah	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Pubnah	25	.....	.....
For ditto ditto Bograh	25	.....	.....
For the best pair of plough or draught Bullocks, bred anywhere, but suitable for Lower Bengal	25	.....	.....
For the best Bull Buffalo	30	.....	.....
For the best Cow Buffalo, in Calf or with Calf at foot	30	.....	.....
For the best pair of plough or draught Buffaloes	32	.....	.....

LIVE STOCK.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
HORSES.	Rs.	Rs.	lis.
For the Horse best suited to improve the breed of Horse for general purposes to cover Mares in any District of the Division during 1865 at not more than 8 Rupees ..	150	.....	.....
For the best Brood Mare (for general purposes) in Foal or with Foal at foot ..	100	.....	.....
For the best Colt, upwards of 1 year old, bred in any District of the Division ..	80	.....	.....
For the best Saddle Horse bred in any District of the Division ..	100	.....	.....
For the best Harness Mare bred in any District of the Division ..	80	.....	.....
For the best Stallion Pony, bred in the Division, over 12½ hands but under 13½ hands ..	82	18	.....
For the best ditto, bred in the Division, under 12½ hands ..	25	10	.....
For the best Pony Mare, bred in the Division, over 12½ hands but under 13½ hands ..	20	.....	.....
For the best Stallion Ass not less than 12 hands high ..	10	.....	.....
SHEEP.			
For the best Ram bred in the Division ..	25	15	10
For the best ditto bred anywhere ..	20	.....	.....
For the best Ewe bred in the Division, Lamb in or with Lamb at foot ..	25	15	10
For the best ditto bred anywhere ..	25	.....	.....
For the best 4 Wethers, 4-toothed or more, bred in the Division ..	32	20	10
For the best 4 ditto, 2-toothed ..	32	20	10
For the best 2 ditto, bred anywhere, of any age ..	25	.....	.....
For the best 10 scers of Wool, a sample of 3 maunds, from any District in the Division ..	12	6	.....
GOATS.			
For the best Buck Goat bred in the Division ..	12	8	.....
For the best She ditto ..	12	8	.....
For the best Buck Goat bred anywhere ..	10	.....	.....
For the best She ditto ..	10	.....	.....
POULTRY.			
For the best Cock and 3 Hens of any breed ..	18	10	7
For the best 3 pair of Fowls for the table ..	10	6	.....
For the best Cock ..	8	5	3
For the best Hen ..	8	5	3
For the best Cock and Hen Turkey ..	14	.....	.....
For the best Gander and 2 Geese ..	12	8	.....
For the best Drake and 3 Ducks ..	10	6	4
For the best Drake ..	6	4	.....
For the best Duck ..	5	3	.....
For the best 2 ditto for the table ..	6	4	.....
RABBITS.			
For the best Buck Rabbit ..	5	.....	.....
For the best Doe ditto ..	5	.....	.....
PIGEONS.			
For the best 3 pair Pigeons ..	8	6	3
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
For the best fresh Butter, not less than 1 lb. ..	10	7	4
For the best Cow's Ghee, not less than 3 scers ..	16	10	5
For the best Buffalo ditto ..	16	10	5

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
IMPLEMENTS.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best improved Plough suitable for Bengalee Bullocks	15	10	.....
For the best improved Harrow suitable for ditto ditto ..	12	8	.....
For the best set of Native Agricultural Implements ...	80	20	10
For the best improved Hackery suitable for Bengalee Bullocks	20	10	.....
For the best Sugarcane-crushing Machine ..	82	.....	.....
For the best Oil Mill, to be worked by Cattle, for the extraction of Linseed, Peal, Mustard, and such like Oils ...	82	.....	.....
(N. B.—The undermentioned must be the produce of the Division.)			
GRAIN.			
For the best 10 seers (certified sample of 10 maunds) of Rice	20	10	5
For the best ditto ditto of Rice ..	20	10	5
For the best ditto ditto of Rice ..	20	10	5
For the best 5 seers of Wheat (certified sample of 5 maunds)	10	.....	.....
For the best ditto Oats ..	10	.....	.....
TUBERS.			
For the best 10 seers of Potatoes (sample of 5 maunds) ..	20	10	.....
For the best 2 seers of Sweet Potatoes ..	8	.....	.....
For the best 2 seers of Turmeric ..	10	.....	.....
For the best 2 seers of Arrowroot (sample of 5 maunds) ..	10	.....	.....
For the best 2 seers of Ginger ..	10	.....	.....
For the best specimen of Cachu ..	10	.....	.....
FIBRES.			
For the best 10 seers of Jute (certified sample of 10 maunds)	25	15	10
For the best 10 seers of Sunn ditto ..	16	8	.....
COTTON.			
For the best 10 seers of Cotton (certified sample of 10 maunds)	25	.....	.....
SILK.			
For the best Silk, the specimen to consist of 200 Cocoons (as a certified sample of half a maund) ..	62	16	10
INDIGO.			
For the best Cake of Indigo (certified sample of a Chest) ..	25	.....	.....
SUGAR.			
For the best 10 Sugarcanes (certified sample of not less than one bojah) ..	20	10	5
For the best 5 seers of Goor ..	20	10	5
For the best 5 seers of unrefined Sugar ..	20	10	5
For the best 5 seers of refined Sugar ..	20	.....	.....
OIL SEEDS.			
For the best 5 seers (certified sample of 5 maunds) of Linseed	.....	.....	.....
For ditto ditto of Mustard Seed ..	.....	.....	.....
For ditto ditto of Tael ..	.....	.....	.....
PULSE.			
For the best 5 seers (certified sample of 5 maunds of Gram) ..	16	10	.....
For ditto ditto of Kulye ..	16	10	5
For ditto ditto of Peas ..	16	10	5
For ditto ditto of Chilies ..	10	8	3
TOBACCO.			
For the best 2 seers of Tobacco to be exhibited in leaf (certified sample of 2 maunds) ..	25	10	5
HONEY.			
For the best specimen, 1 seer (certified sample of 5 seers of Honey in the Comb) ..	10	.....	.....

Also the following Special Prizes given by the undermentioned gentlemen of the Bograh District :—

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
<i>A. B. Falcon, Esq.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best 10 seers of Oats grown in the Rajshahye Division	25	....	....
For the best Milch Cow bred in the Bograh District	25	....	....
<i>H. Lloyd Jones, Esq.</i>			
For the best Country Cow bred in the Bograh District	15	....	....
For the finest Capon ditto ditto	5	....	....
For the finest 10 seers of Rice grown in the Bograh District	10	....	....
For the finest specimen of Jute ditto ditto	10	....	....
For the finest specimen of Native Raw Sugar grown in the Rajshahye Division, 5 seers	10	....	....
<i>Baboo Radha Ramon Moonshee.</i>			
For the best Cotton, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a maund, grown in Bograh	10	....	....
<i>Baboo Kaleonath Roy.</i>			
For the best Cow Ghoe from Bograh	5	....	....
<i>Baboo Samsoonder Gooka.</i>			
For the finest pair of Silk Dhooties from Bograh	25	....	....
<i>M. B. Rochfort, Esq.</i>			
For the best Mustard Oil from Bograh	10	....	....
For the best pen of 4 Capons from Bograh	10	....	....
<i>Baboo Madhub Chunder Moitry.</i>			
For the best Buffalo bred in Bograh	15	....	....
<i>Baboo Umbica Churn Roy.</i>			
For the best Country Pony bred in Bograh	15	....	....
<i>J. Taylor, Esq.</i>			
For the best 10 seers of Wool from Bograh	7	....	....
<i>Baboo Probodh Chunder Chatterjee.</i>			
For the best 2 plough Bullocks bred in Bograh	10	....	....
<i>D. W. M. Testro, Esq.</i>			
For the best Bull Calf, not over 18 months old, bred in Bograh	20	....	....
For the best 15 seers of Cotton, the produce of the Rajshahye Division	10	....	....
<i>Baboo Kalcadass Moosoomdar.</i>			
(Will be notified hereafter)	15	....	....
<i>Baboo Bhogban Mohun Baka.</i>			
For the best 10 seers of Tobacco from Bograh	8	....	....
<i>Baboo Ram Singh Lal Bosa.</i>			
For the best 12 Sugarcanes from Bograh	5	....	....
For the best 10 seers of Soona Moogh from Bograh	7	8	....

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
<i>Baboo Roodrakant Lahoorie.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best 5 seers of Silk from Bograh	10	....	....
<i>Baboo Kaleenauth Sandyal.</i>			
For the best 2 specimens of Khessaroo from Bograh	10	....	....
For the best 10 seers of Gram from Bograh	10	....	....
For the best 10 seers of Ookie Dhan	10	....	....
<i>Glamed Ali Chowdry.</i>			
For the best 5 seers of Ookun Moohoo Rice	10	....	....
<i>Baboo Bunwaree Lall Shaha.</i>			
For the best Bullock from Bograh	15	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Cow Ghee from Bograh	5	....	....
<i>Baboo Bissonauth Sircar.</i>			
For the best 5 yards of Silk Cloth from Bograh	6	....	....
<i>Hurro Soondry and Surnomoyee Debesa.</i>			
For the best 5 seers of Soona Moog	5	....	....
<i>Terab Ally Chowdry.</i>			
For the best 10 seers of Mash Kulye	10	....	....
<i>Baboo Kulinath Roy.</i>			
For the best 5 seers of Turmeric	5	....	....
<i>Baboo Oomachurn Chowdry.</i>			
For the best Sheep, bred in Bograh, of any age	10	....	....
<i>Ranee Surnomoyee.</i>			
For the best pair of Bullocks	25	....	....
For the best pair of Buffaloes	25	....	....
For the best 10 seers of Ghee	20	....	....
For the best half maund of Jute	25	....	....
For the best maund of Rice	25	....	....
For the best she Goat in milk	10	....	....
For the best Ram	6	....	....
For the best pair of Pigeons	4	....	....
For the best 10 seers of Tobacco	10	....	....
<i>Gobind Chunder Khazancher.</i>			
For the best 5 seers of Salna Utab Rice, grown in Bograh	5	....	....
<i>Lalla Bungsee Gopal.</i>			
For the best she Goat	5	....	....
<i>Baboo Grishchunder Sandyal.</i>			
For the best Cow, over 3 years old, in Calf Cow, from Bograh	10	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Pistar Dana, from Rajshahye	10	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Gram from Bograh	5	....	....
<i>Baboo Kulinath Roy.</i>			
For the best 5 seers of Turmeric from Bograh	5	....	....

The following gentlemen of Rungpore offered Special Prizes as detailed below:—

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
<i>Mr. F. C. Frodo.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best country Cow, bred in the Rungpore District ...	20	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Thacoree Kulye ..	10	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Urhur Dali ..	10	....	....
For the best Ghee, not less than 10 seers ..	10	....	....
For the best India Rubber, 1 seer, grown and manufactured in the Division ..	10	....	....
<i>Mr. V. T. Taylor.</i>			
For the best 3 seers of Indigo (certified sample of a chest) grown and manufactured by Natives in the Rajshahye Division ..	25	10	....
For the best 5 seers of pure Mustard Oil made in the Rajshahye Division ..	10	....	....
<i>Mr. W. Wavell.</i>			
For the best 5 seers of Cow Ghee made in Rungpore ..	10	....	....
For the best Dām or Doosaa she Goat, not to give less than $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer at a milking ..	10	5	....
<i>Baboo Romoney Mohun Roy Chowdry.</i>			
For the best 5 seers of Buffalo Ghee made in Rungpore ..	10	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Tobacco (certified sample of 1 maund) grown in Rungpore ..	16	10	....
For the best 10 seers of Ooshna Rice grown in Rungpore ..	10	8	....
<i>Baboo Unundo Mohun Roy Chowdry.</i>			
For the best 10 seers of Jute (certified sample of 2 maunds) grown in Rungpore ..	10	....	....
For the best Dama Goor, 5 seers, (certified sample of 1 maund,) made in the Rungpore District ..	10	....	....
<i>Baboo Janokhybullub Sein.</i>			
For the best 5 seers of Chillies (certified sample of $\frac{1}{2}$ maund) grown in Rungpore ..	10	....	....
For the best country-bred Bull in Rungpore ..	20	....	....
<i>Baboo Jugodindernarain Chowdry.</i>			
For the best Milk Cow in the District, bred anywhere ..	20	....	....
For the best 10 seers of "Aroa" Rice (certified sample of 1 maund) grown in Rungpore ..	16	8	....
For the best seer of Silk (sample of 10 seers) made in the Division—			
White Silk ..	20	....	....
Yellow " ..	16	....	....
<i>Baboo Kaushes Prasad Sen.</i>			
For the best 1 seer of Tea, grown in the District of Rungpore ..	10	....	....
For the best 5 seers of Potatoes (certified sample of $\frac{1}{2}$ maund) grown in Rungpore—			
White ..	10	....	....
Red ..	5	....	....
For the best 2 seers of Arrowroot, grown in the Division ..	5	....	....
For the best seer of Mooga in the Division ..	5	....	....
For the best seers of Auder, manufactured ..	5	....	....
<i>Baboo Mohesh Chunder Roy.</i>			
For the best 2 seers of Sugar made in Rungpore (certified sample of $\frac{1}{2}$ maund) ..	10	8	....
For the best and largest Maun grown in Rungpore ..	8	....	....
For the best and largest Ole ..	4	....	....

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
<i>Baboo Sreenath Gangooly.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best 5 seers of Mustard (sample of 1 maund) grown in Rungpore	5	8	...
For the best seer of Cotton grown in Rungpore	2	...	...
<i>Baboo Gopal Prasad Bose.</i>			
For the best 5 seers of Wheat (sample of 1 maund) grown in Rungpore	10	...	...
<i>Mr. A. D. C. Rehling.</i>			
For the best 5 seers of Turmeric, grown in Rungpore	10	...	...
For the best 5 seers of Ginger, grown in Rungpore	10	...	...
<i>Baboo Dukhena Mohun Roy Chowdry.</i>			
For the best 5 seers of three or four best kinds of Rice (certified sample of 1 maund)	10	8	5
For the best Dalces of Potatoes, Boygan, &c., &c., exhibited at the Local Show	5	3	...
For the best seer of Khea (sample of 5 seers) grown in the Division	5	...	...
<i>Baboo Shashchunder Mookerjee.</i>			
For the best Plough in the Division	25	...	...

Extra Prizes offered by Cowar Annund Nath Roy, of Rajshahye.

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best Milch Cow, in Milk, bred in District Rajshahye	50	...	...
For the best Bull bred in District Rajshahye	50	...	...
For the best 2 seers of Cow Ghee from Rajshahye	25	...	...
For the best 5 seers of Sugar (certified sample of 1 maund) from Rajshahye	15	...	...
For the best 5 seers of Rice, grown in Rajshahye (certified sample of 10 maunds)	10	...	...
For the best Cow Buffalo bred in Rajshahye	50	...	...
For the best Ram and Ewe bred in Rajshahye	15	...	...
For the best Buck Goat and She Goat, in Milk, bred in Rajshahye	15	...	...
For the best 5 seers of Mustard Oil (certified sample of 2 maunds)	15	...	...
For the best 5 seers of Seed Paddy (certified sample of 5 maunds) grown in Rajshahye	15	...	...
For the best Plough and pair of Bullocks from Rajshahye	20	...	...
For the best Gander bred in Rajshahye	10	...	...
For the best 2 pair of Pigeons of different kinds	5	...	...
For the best Drake and Duck	5	...	...

A Silver Medal presented by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bengal for the best specimen of Produce or Implement.

Presented by H. Hankey, Esq., Pubna.

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best 2 seers of Tobacco grown in Pubna	15	...	...
For the best 3 seers of Cow Ghee exhibited from Pubna	15	...	...

List of Special Prizes offered by the Ranees Sornomoyee, of Cosimbazar, for Produce of the Division.

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The best 5 seers of Mustard Oil	10	....	....
The best 5 seers of Linseed Oil	10	....	....
The best 5 seers of Buffalo Ghee	10	....	....
The best 5 seers of Cotton	10	....	....
The best 20 seers of Silk Cocoons	10	....	....
The best 10 seers of Barley	10	....	....
The best 10 seers of Soona Moog	10	....	....
The best 10 seers of Black Kalye	10	....	....
The best 10 seers of Maskalye	10	....	....
The best 10 seers of Khesaroo	5	....	....
A bundle of ten Sugarcanes	5	....	....
Total	100	....	....

List of Special Prizes offered by Members of the Pubna Committee of the Agricultural Show.

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Moulcie Meer Mohummud Ally.</i>			
1st.—For the best Bull from Pubna	16	....	....
2nd.—For the best Raw Sugar (Goor) from Pubna	20	....	....
3rd.—For three seers of best Turmeric from Pubna	15	....	....
4th.—For the best Sugarcane from Pubna	10	....	....
5th.—For the best Ginger from Pubna	10	....	....
6th.—For the best Paddy from Pubna	16	....	....
7th.—For the best country-born Pony from Pubna	15	....	....
<i>Baboo Hurrish Chunder Surmah.</i>			
1st.—For the best Ghee from Pubna	5	....	....
<i>Baboo Unnada Gobind Chowdry.</i>			
1st.—For the best Bull for breeding purposes sent from Pubna	20	....	....
<i>Baboo Projonath Saa.</i>			
For the best Turmeric produced in the District of Pubna	10	....	....

The following additional Special Prizes offered by gentlemen of Rungpora:—

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Khajjah Ahmed Ali Chowdry.</i>			
For the best 2 seers of "Chepa" as a sample of a maund	5	....	....
<i>Zakuroodeen Mahomed Chowdry.</i>			
For the best 2 seers of "Teel" as a sample of a maund	5	....	....

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
<i>Nusscrooddeen Mahomed Chowdry.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best sample of $\frac{1}{2}$ maund of undried Betel-nuts ...	5	....	....
<i>Futteh Ales Chowdry.</i>			
For the best 5 seers of Paun Leaf, $3\frac{1}{2}$ maunds ..	5	....	....
<i>Mongul Chand Bagance.</i>			
For the best 5 seers of "Sanchae" Paun Leaf	4	....	....
<i>Racotmul Doogur.</i>			
For the best 20 bunches of "Jennera" ...	3	....	....
<i>Baboo Kalipersad Sein.</i>			
For the best 2 seers of Sugarcandy made in Rangpore ..	5	....	....
<i>W. Ritchie, Esq.</i>			
For the best Butter exhibited at the local shop ...	5	....	....
<i>Baboo Kalipersad Sein.</i>			
For the best seer of Wax Candles made in Rangpore ..	5	....	....

The following Prizes are offered by gentlemen of Moorshedabad :—

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
<i>Baboo Gungadoss Roy, 50.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best pair of Plough Bullocks in Moorshedabad District	15	....	....
<i>Baboo Poolinbakhary Sein, 50.</i>			
For the best sample of Wheat in Moorshedabad District ...	10	....	....
<i>Baboo Rajkissen Roy, 85.</i>			
For the best Rice grown in the Moorshedabad District ..	15	....	....
<i>Baboo Sreekanto Roy, Government Pleader, 20.</i>			
For the 2nd best pair of Plough Bullocks in Moorshedabad ...	8	....	....
<i>Baboo Dugumbur Biswas, 20.</i>			
For the best Cotton grown in Moorshedabad District ...	10	....	....
<i>Baboo Rajeeb Lachun Roy, 25.</i>			
For the best Milk Cow ...	10	....	....
<i>Baboo Kedarnath Mahato, 25.</i>			
For the best Ghee in Moorshedabad ..	10	....	....

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
<i>Rante Shama Soonderoo Debeyo, 200.</i>	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
For the best collection of Produce exhibited by one person ...	20	.....	.....
For the best 10 Canes of Sugarcane ...	15	.....	.....
For the best 5 seers of Jute ..	15	.....	.....
<i>Baloo Ram Lall Singh, 32.</i>			
For the best sample of Linseed in Moorshedabad ..	8	.....	.....
<i>R. M. Towers, Esq., 20.</i>			
For the best 2 Wethers bred in the District ...	10	.....	.....

On the last day of the Exhibition there will also be a Vegetable and Flower Show, for which the following Prizes will be awarded:—

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
<i>European Vegetables.</i>	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
For the best Cauliflower ...	5	3	.....
Ditto Cabbage ...	4	2	.....
Ditto 1½ seers of Peas in the Pod ...	5	3	.....
Ditto ditto Carrots ...	3	.....	.....
Ditto Lettuce, Best, and Celery ...	6	3	.....
Ditto Onions, 2 seers ...	8	.....	.....
Ditto general "Daily" of Vegetables ..	10	6	3
<i>Native Vegetables.</i>			
For the best Boygaon ..	8	5	4
Ditto Moolu ...	5	4	3
Ditto Kolla (Plantain) ...	5	4	3
Ditto Paleon ...	4	3	2
Ditto Muttur Sooty or Seem ...	5	4	.....
Ditto Maun Cochou ...	6	5	3
Ditto Ole ...	5	4	.....
<i>European Flowers.</i>			
For the best show of Flowers growing ...	10	8	.....
Ditto ditto cut ...	8	4	.....
<i>Native Flowers.</i>			
For the best show of flowers growing ..	10	8	.....
Ditto ditto cut ...	8	4	.....

N. H.—Extra Prizes for Agricultural Animals, Implements, and Produce will also be awarded in all cases of extraordinary merit.

Every thing intended for exhibition must be on the ground by 11 A. M. on January 16th with the exception of Dairy Produce, which must be brought to the Show Yard by 9 A. M. on the 17th idem.

The necessary accommodation will be provided free for all animals, &c., exhibited, but owners must feed their own animals. Every arrangement will, however, be made for the convenience of people in charge of animals, &c.

Nothing can be removed before 9 P. M. of the last day of the Show.

The Managing Committee have the power of refusing admittance to anything which does not possess sufficient merit to entitle it to compete for the Prizes offered.

Any further information can be obtained by applying to the Secretaries of the Local Committee for the Agricultural Exhibition at Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, Rungpoor, Dinagapore, Malda, Pubna, and Bograh.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner.

Rates to be charged in granting Leases • for the cultivation of Waste Lands.

From R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (No. 85, dated the 20th March 1865.)

With reference to paragraph 3 of Government order No. 4038T., dated 7th October, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to state that there is an important difference of opinion between the Commissioner of Dacca and the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar as to the rates to be charged henceforth in granting leases for the cultivation of Waste Lands.

2. Captain Stewart proposes that the rates per acre should be from the eighth year, 6 annas; from the thirteenth, 12 annas; and from the eighteenth, Rupees 1½. Mr. Buckland suggests Rupee 1, Rupees 2, and Rupees 5. In Chittagong the highest rate proposed (and sanctioned by the Board of Revenue) is 4 annas, (from the sixth year,) and even at that rate the Local Authorities do not anticipate that lands will be taken up for Tea-planting. In Cachar, on the other hand, the Deputy Commissioner does not seem to doubt that Tea-lands would bear even the high assessments proposed by the Commissioner, but he thinks, nevertheless, that lands would not at present be taken up at that assessment, and that, if applied to rice lands, it would be absolutely prohibitory.

3. The Government orders quoted in my 1st paragraph leave to the Board a very wide discretion in fixing these rates. The question, however, now before them is so much one of principle that they think it better to take the orders of Government upon it.

4. It is to be borne in mind, I am to observe, that the lease-hold tenure is not one imposed upon Tea planters who have their own reasons for preferring it to the free-hold tenure, which they can purchase. There is no object in making the terms of the leases so favorable as to encourage a preference for them.

5. If the Government is to be left saddled with proprietary responsibilities it may, the Board think, claim a fair share of the profit which its land will yield.

6. The Board are inclined to think that separate rates and terms may be adopted for Tea-lands and Rice-lands. Such a distinction would be in accordance with the well recognized principles upon which land revenue is ordinarily assessed in India. In Cachar the "Mirásdar" who merely means to grow Rice will be satisfied with a much shorter term of lease than the European Capitalist who means to grow Tea. There are many tracts on the hills which are unsuited for Tea.

7. Ordinarily, the Board apprehend, the two classes do not come into competition. The Rice cultivator restricts his application to a few hundred acres all, or nearly all, suited for Rice cultivation. The Tea planter applies for all that he can get of an insufficiently examined tract embracing a few hundred acres which promise to produce tea. The Board would carefully avoid doing anything to discourage the Native applicants for Rice cultivation. A plentiful local supply of that staple is of the greatest importance to all parties. In regard to this cultivation probably no innovation at all is necessary.

8. But the Board see no objection to the imposition of relatively higher rates upon Tea lands, and they would let it be understood that on the renewal of the leases on expiry the reasonable increase of rent to which the Planters will then be liable will bear some proportion to the actual profits obtained or obtainable from the land by the lessees.

9. If therefore the Government approve of this principle the Board will fix differing rates for Rice and for Tea lands, not only in Cachar, but, as far as possible, in the other Tea Districts also.

From the Hon'ABLE A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, (No. 1392, dated the 10th April 1865.)

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 85, dated the 20th ultimo, and in reply to say that if, as believed by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, the rates proposed by the Commissioner of Dacca for the grant of leases for the cultivation of Waste Lands are so high that they are prohibitory in the case of Rice lands, and that even Tea-lands, though they might eventually bear such an assessment, would not at present be taken up at those rates, there is abundant reason why they should not be adopted.

2. It may be true, as the Board remark, that there is no object in making the terms of a lease of Tea land so favorable as to encourage a preference for the lease-hold over the free-hold tenure. On the other hand, it is equally certain that the terms of such leases ought not to be so high as to drive those who desire to possess Tea lands to the alternative of purchase in fee-simple, especially as the lease-hold tenure, while it encourages the operations of small capitalists, gives room for the future improvement of the Public Revenue.

3. As regards the Board's proposition for varying rates, I am to say that His Honor is of opinion that there is no objection whatever to the adoption of varying rates in a District according to the productiveness of the soil, or the advantage of market, or even, to a certain extent and under some circumstances, according to the nature of the crops that can be grown upon it; but it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor both unfair and impolitic to make a broad distinction between Tea lands and Rice lands, and to say that the former shall be assessed uniformly at a higher rate than the latter. The capital expended in making Tea lands productive, and the loss of interest during the first few years after the land is cleared and the young trees come into bearing, must not be lost sight of; nor must it be forgotten that what is a moderate rent for ordinary Rice land in some parts of a District may be too high a rent even for the best garden lands in other parts.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to lay down any rates, as there are no sufficient data before the Government on which he can safely do so; but His Honor agrees generally with the Board in thinking that the rates now adopted in leases of Waste Land for ordinary cultivation in Cachar are probably high enough, and assumes that the same rates may very properly be adopted in the case of Tea lands seeing that the cultivation of Tea involves an expenditure of capital and skill very far beyond what is needed for the cultivation of Rice. It has, moreover, been repeatedly declared

As a general principle of universal application that lands appropriated to the growth of artificial and valuable crops are to be subject to the same assessment as lands of the same quality

* *Vide* Resolution of the Government of India, dated 28th March 1898, (after part of paragraph 2.) forwarded to Board with letter No. 334, dated 27th March 1898.

and advantages under ordinary crops, and that no additional assessment should be imposed upon "the intelligent employment of capital in

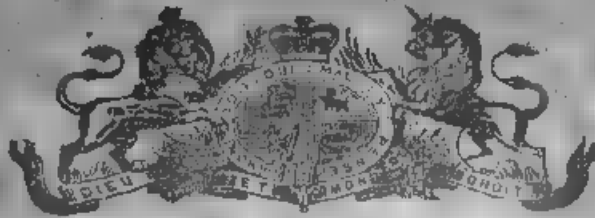
the cultivation of the more valuable products."

5. With regard to the 8th paragraph of your letter, I am to state that the Lieutenant-Governor adheres to the Rule laid down in paragraph 4 of the orders No. 4086T., dated the 7th October last, namely, that the assessment to be adopted at the renewal of the leases will never exceed one-half of the gross rental calculated either on the actual assets, or on a fair estimate of what the Estate may be worth to let. If the Board's present proposal means anything more than this, His Honor must dissent from it. At the renewal of the leases the ordinary and accepted Rules of assessment will still be applicable, and the lands will be assessed according to their capabilities in

conformity with the principle adverted to in the preceding paragraph.

6. I am at the same time to remind the Board that, although it may be right to adopt uniform rates in giving leases of *Waste Lands* in any District, in the re-assessment of these lands on the expiry of the lease the rates should invariably be regulated according to the ascertained quality and productiveness of the soil and to the rents actually prevailing in the neighbourhood. On this point I am to refer the Board to paragraph 10 of orders No. 1705T., dated the 22nd July 1884.

7. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to observe that the rent-free period now proposed by the Local Authorities for leases of *Waste Land* in Cachar is eight years; that hitherto the rent-free period in Cachar has been three years; that the Board, on a former occasion, doubted the necessity even for so short a rent-free term, and that no reasons are given for the proposed extension, which appears, in the absence of such reasons, to be much more than sufficient as an inducement to the clearance of either Tea or Rice lands.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to as heretofore.

Measures taken for the relief of Villages of the Nuddea Division which suffered from the Cyclone.

From H. L. DAMPIER, Esq., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, — (No. 253, dated the 18th November 1864.)

I have the honour to report as follow, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the proceedings of Mr. McNeile, from 23rd October to 16th instant, on his expedition to grant relief to the villages which have suffered most by the Cyclone of the 5th ultimo.

2. Mr. McNeile started on the *Teesta* on the

	Munals.
Rice	1,080
Wheat	225
Unroasted rice	30
Salt	30
Children	15
Tobacco	1
Blankets	750 Nos.
Cotton cloth	2,000 yards
Cooking pots	300 (about)
Hacks	10

morning of 23rd October with the stores noted in margin and with eighteen distributing Gomastahs.

3. The provisions which

Mr. McNeile had taken on the *Teesta* were distributed to the following places:—

Mayapore.	Bangafulla.
Nakache.	Dinaja.
Fakra.	Port Morrington.
Noapore.	Parashpara.
Diamond Harbour.	Koolrahatta.
Culpee.	

4. On the 16th the Steam Tug *Frances Gordon* was sent down to Mr. McNeile with the provisions noted in the margin, as it was not safe to take the *Teesta* out for further than Channel Creek. Mr. McNeile

made over a cargo boat full of provisions to Mr. Fraser for Saugor Island with water casks. Stores were also deposited at the places named in the margin on the western bank.

5. A third supply of stores was sent down to Mr. McNeile on the *Teesta*, which were deposited at Diamond Harbour and Mayapore.

6. Mr. McNeile states:—"I have only in conclusion to observe that my thanks are due to Captain Williamson, of the Steamship *Teesta*, and Captain Spain, of the Steam Tug *Frances Gordon*, and to most of their Officers, for the ready assistance which they rendered me throughout the expedition. To the useful aid received from Mr. Thompson, of the *Sniffers*, I have already alluded. It is scarcely necessary for me to make special mention of the energy and zeal with which the Revd. Mr. Payne has joined in the work. But for his help I could not have done in the same time above half the work which has actually been performed."

7. Mr. McNeile again left on the *Teesta* on the 8th with stores; he reports that distribution of food gratis to able-bodied men has been discontinued on the eastern side of the river; but the quantity served out at once to women and children has been doubled, so that they may take away enough for two meals at once.

8. Saugor Island is the exception. Here they must be fed for an indefinite time, but as only 1,500 people are left on the Island no supplies will be required till next month. Distribution to able-bodied men has been discontinued, because there is a large demand for labour from four to six annas a day in putting up houses of the steamer people; the embankment works of the Public Works Department have commenced all along the river on the eastern side, but as the Public Works Department only pay about two and a half annas a day, Mr. McNeile reports that they do not get

even as much labour as they require for their purposes. It appears that no work of any kind is yet protractable on the Midnapore side; supplies of food must, therefore, continue to be distributed gratis on that side for the present. Rotten rice is being largely consumed there.

9. Mr. McNeile recommends that large supplies of clothing, of string, and implements for making houses be sent down.

10. The proposal is now before the Relief Committee; a good deal of cloth has already been sent down.

11. There is reason to apprehend that in a few weeks, when the river water becomes salt, there will be great distress for want of drinking water. The Local Officers have been directed to do all in their power to get the salt water baled out of the tanks. Mr. McNeile reports that the people on this side are doing so; they and their families are fed gratis while the bailing is going on, and fresh water is brought into the tank when baled out by a cut connecting it with the nearest tidal khali. More systematic and general measures are recommended which are now before the Relief Committee. On this subject I have the honor of addressing the Government specially if necessary.

12. Mr. McNeile tells me that the country on this side of the river is gradually reviving, the huts are being held, and the people are resuming their occupations.

13. At present I have only accurate information as to the effects of the Cyclone on Sangor Island. A clean sweep has been made of the Island. Out of a population of 5,625 people 1,488 only are left, and of these 802 only are men. 7,022 head of cattle and 3,565 houses have been swept away. These details have been furnished to me by Mr. Hugh Fraser, and they were not obtained without great personal labour.

14. The Surveyor-General has asked me to supply him with minute information as to the course and effects of the Cyclone in this Division; and it is desirable that as much information as possible should be collected as to the loss of life and property in the 24-Pergunnahs beyond the Suburbs. I have suggested to the Magistrate that if Mr. Verner's work of cleaning the Suburbs is finished he should be deputed to make a complete report, founded on his own local enquiries, and containing the required information, on the above points. The work will probably give him occupation for a few weeks.

From H. L. DAMPTER, Esq., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (No. 35, dated the 4th April 1865.)

In continuation of my Report No. 253, dated 18th November last, I have the honor to submit copy of a letter and a narrative drawn up by Mr. H. A. Cockerell, Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, describing the measures which have been taken under his immediate supervision for the relief of the sufferers by the Cyclone, and the provision of good drinking water, &c., in the affected District.

2. The 3rd and 4th paragraphs of Mr. Cockerell's letter refer to the scheme reported in paragraph 5 of my letter No. 240, dated 5th November last, under which I divided the part of the District which had suffered into eleven Circles, in each of which enquiries as to the destitution caused in the different families were carried on systematically, and in as much detail as was practicable, either by a Government Officer

or by some non-official gentlemen who offered his services for the purpose. Until I left Calcutta on circuit these arrangements were under my own immediate superintendence. On receipt of the reports, I laid them before the Relief Committee, who supplied me with funds for distribution in the shape of pecuniary relief. On leaving Calcutta I requested Mr. Cockerell to take my place. Above Rupees 60,000 have thus been distributed in pecuniary donations in the southern part of the 24-Pergunnahs, which District also received its portion of the stores costing above Rupees 90,000 which were sent down.

3. To the Revd. Mr. Driberg, the Revd. Mr. Harrison, the Revd. Mr. Kerry, Baboo Degumber Mitter and Mr. Hugh Fraser, the gentlemen who undertook the enquiries above referred, my best thanks are due.

From H. A. COCKERELL, Esq., Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, to the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, (No. 361, dated the 17th March 1865.)

With reference to the orders of Government, marginally noted, I have the honor to submit the accompanying Memorandum shewing what was done under

my superintendence to distribute relief to sufferers by the Cyclone, to carry out operations for clearing the tanks that had been fouled, and to alleviate to some extent the sufferings of those attacked by epidemic cholera and fever.

2. The duties undertaken by Mr. McNeile having been separately reported by that Officer to Government are not alluded to in my report, neither have I referred to the distribution of pecuniary relief throughout the several Circles into which the District was divided by you, the scheme having been carried out under your own immediate superintendence until you proceeded on tour.

3. The Returns sent in by the gentlemen noted in the margin were received by me after your departure and laid before the Central Relief Committee. The amount of relief applied for was

beyond what the Committee considered themselves justified in granting; finally a sum of Rupees 10,000 was made over to me for distribution among the Circles in question. Owing to the numerous deaths from sickness the circumstances of the villages mentioned in the several Returns had so altered that these Statements could no longer be entirely relied on; the service of the gentlemen who had originally made the enquiries, were no longer available. I considered that I should best carry out the wishes of the Committee and secure the distribution of relief to those most in need of it by handing over the amount in equal sums to the Revd. Messrs. Driberg and Harrison, who kindly undertook, at my request, to superintend the distribution of the amount.

4. The Statements prepared for the several villages were made over to these gentlemen, but in so doing I informed them, that they must (owing to the altered circumstances of the villages from many causes) be considered more as giving generally the names of the villages where relief was required than as affording reliable information regarding those of the inhabitants who were most in need of pecuniary aid.

Baboo Hemchandra Kari	
" Bhatkulal Ghose.	
" Hunkim Chunder Chatterjee.	
" Prolmananath Sain.	
" Degumber Mitter.	

I have not yet received the final report from Messrs. Driberg and Harrison.

MEMORANDUM.

MR. ROBINSON has already forwarded to Government a Memorandum of his proceedings in the distribution of relief to the sufferers by the Cyclone, and therefore it is needless again to enter into particulars regarding them.

Distribution of Supplies.—On the Magistrate re-joining his appointment on the 2nd November, it was arranged with Mr. McNeile that the relief operations could be most advantageously carried on by the Magistrate superintending the Relief Depôts in Baroepore and in the parts of Diamond Harbour that were furthest removed from the River Hooghly, and by Mr. McNeile taking charge of those on the Hooghly River Board. Mr. McNeile has forwarded direct an account of the operations conducted under his superintendence, and accordingly this Memorandum only alludes to that portion of the relief operations which was conducted under the superintendence of the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs. Four Depôts for the relief of the sufferers were established at the Villages of Byesattah and Teelpee, in the Baroepore Sub-Division, and Ramchunderpore and Bocooltollah, in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division.

Mr. Robinson had already forwarded to these Depôts a large quantity of food and other supplies, and in the end of the month of November Mr. Cockerell sent an additional supply, consisting of rice, 300 maunds; salt, six maunds; cloth, two bales in 100 pieces; blankets, 100. The Deputy Magistrate of Baroepore distributed these goods among the four Depôts. On the 2nd December it having been intimated that work was to be found for able-bodied men on the Government bunds, the Deputy Magistrate of Baroepore was directed to put a stop to the indiscriminate gratis distribution of supplies, and that no able-bodied men or women capable of working should receive supplies except for work done, but that the aged and sick, the widows and orphans, might still be allowed a small support from the store when they had no one to maintain them.

In a letter dated December 16th the Deputy Magistrate informed the Magistrate that the Relief Depôts at Byesattah, Teelpee, and Bocooltollah were abolished, as the necessity of affording relief in food no longer existed in and about these villages, and that the Depôt at Ramchunderpore had been removed to Bigpookooria.

The want of additional Depôts to supply the necessities of the inhabitants of the south of the Sudder Sub-Division and of the north of the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division being evident, Mr. Assistant Verner was ordered to proceed on the 11th November to this part of the District. He selected the villages of Rajahaut and Daveepore as convenient sites for the purpose, accordingly a Depôt was established at each of those villages, and they remained under the immediate supervision of the Magistrate himself.

To the six Depôts established at Teelpee, Byesattah, Ramchunderpore, Bocooltollah, Rajahaut, and Daveepore the total amount of relief sent was as follows:—

800 maunds of Rice,	
200 " " Dal.	
16 " " Salt,	
600 yards of Madapolam,	
and a considerable supply of Blankets.	

Tanks.—The Cyclone of the 5th October deteriorated the water in many of the tanks throughout the whole of the Southern portion of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, but nowhere was the water in the tanks rendered so thoroughly impure as in the Diamond Harbour Division and in small portion of the Baroepore jurisdiction. In these places in addition to the noxious chemical action caused by the trees, houses, roofs, dead animals, and other matter rotting in the tanks, the water was rendered both injurious and unpalatable by the brackish water of the storm wave.

During the end of the month of October and the beginning of November a considerable number of tanks were cleared without any special agency. This was effected in two ways; first, by the Local Officer insisting upon the owners doing the work when able so to do; and secondly, by the agency of the people obtaining relief at the Committee's Depôts. But it became necessary if any steps were to be taken to clean the tanks fouled by the Cyclone that operation on some more systematic plan should be undertaken. The Magistrate therefore submitted a scheme to the Commissioner, which, with his approval, was laid before the Cyclone Relief Committee, who granted a sum of Rupees 5,000 to supplement the Government fund, amounting to Rupees 2,500, at the disposal of the Magistrate for this purpose. The Sub-Division was divided into three Sections. The large Thannah of Sooltanpore being entrusted to Baboo Brohmanauth Sen on special duty. Baboo Dwarkanauth Banerjee undertook the operations in Thannah Daveepore, and the Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour those in Govindpore and Bankipore.

Diamond Harbour.—The plan sketched out for carrying out the work was the following:—

To each Thannah was allotted the sum noted in the margin.

Each Thannah was to be divided into Circles, comprising from ten to fifteen villages; each Circle was to be superintended by a Gomastah. These Gomastahs were at once to prepare Returns, shewing the number of tanks in their respective Circles in want of cleaning, the amount of cleaning requisite, whether thorough or partial, for each tank, the size of the tank, the capability or otherwise of the owner to cleanse the tank at his own expense, and other like particulars.

Officers were directed to offer liberal terms to contractors with a view to having the work done expeditiously, and were cautioned against allowing it to be for the interest of the contractors to delay the completion of the work.

They were ordered to issue Perwannahs to the neighbouring Zemindars, explaining the desired object, and asking for their assistance, and, in the case of those owners who were capable of cleaning their tanks, to direct them to commence at once, and should they not comply with this direction, to have the work done and realize the cost from the proprietors subsequently.

When the owners were too poor to incur the expense of cleaning their own tanks, the Deputy Magistrate was to do it for them from the fund at his disposal. In those places where food was distributed by the Relief Committee, efforts were to be made to induce the inhabitants to clean their tanks by payment in food, &c. In many instances this was successful, but generally the Natives shewed great indisposition to work, unless for money

payments, even though that work was for the immediate advantage of themselves and their families.

The tanks were divided into three classes—first those which merely required the removal of vegetable and other rotting matter from the water; secondly, those which, owing to the essential impurity of their water, required buling out; and thirdly, those which required deepening as well as cleansing. Vegetable matter removed from the water was to be immediately dried and burned so as to avoid pestilential vapours. In order to facilitate matters printed notice in the vernacular, to be served on owners of tanks, were transmitted to the Deputy Magistrate.

The tank-clearing operations were prosecuted with unabated vigour up to the middle of December, when they were greatly checked by the epidemic cholera and fever which broke out throughout the greater portion of the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division.

Many of the persons who had entered into contracts to cleanse the tanks were carried off by disease, and their contracts, in consequence, remained unfulfilled, while in other cases both the Government and contractors were unable to obtain labourers for the work through the general feeling of despondency and apathy that prevailed among the inhabitants owing to the frightful ravages of the epidemic.

From the 1st to the 25th of December operations were commenced and carried out on 183 tanks in Thannah Govindpore and Bankipore, on 68 in Thannah Daveepore, and on 51 in Thannah Sultanpore; but after the latter date the work, for the reasons mentioned above, of necessity languished. The Magistrate, on being apprized of the difficulty of obtaining labourers, sent between two and three hundred Bonthal coolies to clear out the tanks in this Sub-Division, but on reaching the scene of operations these coolies absconded, being terrified by the epidemic.

As regards Thannah Daveepore, Baboo Dwarkanath Banerjee reported, on the 31st January 1865, that from the beginning of December up to the date of the Memorandum 330 tanks in 231 villages had been cleared of vegetables and other noxious matter, that the water of 14 tanks had been bulied out, and that arrangements for deepening two tanks had been made. The total number of tanks, therefore, operated upon during the months of December and January in Thannah Daveepore amounted to 330.

Baroepore.—The tank-clearing operations in Baroepore as compared with those in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division were on a very small scale. Instructions similar to those issued to Diamond Harbour were sent to the Deputy Magistrate, but the number of tanks requiring cleansing was so limited, that it was not considered necessary to apply to the Relief Committee for fund or to organize any special agency for the work.

Epidemic—Diamond Harbour.—On the 17th November the Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour reported to the Magistrate that cholera and fever had made their appearance in several portions of the Sub-Division; the report was submitted to the Commissioner, with a request that extra medical aid might be sent to the Sub-Division. Sicknes continued to increase. On the 8th December the Deputy Magistrate wrote that, with exception of Bankipore, fever and cholera in an epidemic form were prevalent to a frightful extent throughout his jurisdiction. The Government of Bengal was addressed, with a request that medical assistance might

be at once sent to the Sub-Division, and in the meantime large supplies of cholera medicines, chlorodyne, quinine, &c., purchased at the expense of the Central Relief Committee, with instructions in English and the Vernacular, were forwarded direct to the Deputy Magistrate, with orders to distribute them as widely as possible through Zemindary Police, and any other persons of sufficient intelligence to undertake the work.

The epidemic reached its height about the 26th of December, and then suddenly abated considerably.

Baroepore.—Sickness did not prevail to any great extent in Baroepore Division until the middle of December. Supplies of medicines and instructions for use, with directions similar to those issued to Diamond Harbour, were at once forwarded by the Magistrate to the Officer in charge of the Sub-Division. The service of Native Doctor from Meherpore in Nudda District, who had been transferred by the Commissioner to the 24-Pergunnah, were placed at the disposal of the Deputy Magistrate. Orders were issued at the same time in both Sub-Divisions to put a stop to the sale of rotten putrid rice unfit for human food, which, it was known, had been purchased to considerable extent out of Sinha sunk in the Cyclone and distributed through the South of the District.

It is unnecessary to enter into further details as Mr. McNeill, when the epidemic was at its height, was especially deputed to superintend the arrangement for distributing medical relief throughout the infected tract. The reports of his operations had been submitted direct to Government.

Extract from Correspondence regarding portion of the Bootan Road from Gowhatty to Koomreekhatta.

From MAJOR D. DUTTA, Superintendent of Works Assam, to the Officiating Chief Engineer, Bengal, (No. 3153, dated the 13th April 1865.)

THE Road to the Bootan Frontier from this Koomreekhatta (43 miles) being almost completed, I will take this opportunity of briefly bringing to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal what has been done, and at what cost.

2. Work was commenced generally along the line on the 12th February last, in the manner reported in my No. 2406 of the 15th February 1865. In earth-work 14,04,000 have been done in raising the inundated portions of the line, in filling in approaches to bridges, in erecting nearly two miles of new road, and in constructing 700 yards of bond along the Bar Nuddee to prevent it breaching a portion of the Road. The bond will likewise protect from inundation upwards of 1,000 acres of cultivated land over which the crops were destroyed last year.

3. In bridges, (besides culverts) 1,057 running feet of waterway, spanned with iron girders supported on timber piles, have been constructed. The Bar Nuddee 445 feet, and the Ruggeeb 105 feet, are the largest. All the platforms are 4-inch planking and safe for the heaviest waggon and even for elephants.

4. The following bridges are built solely of saul timber and wrought iron girders and will last for many years:—

Name of River.	Spans.	Width of bridge.	Length of bridge.
		Feet.	Feet.
Goragora Tan	Two of 17½ each	10	36
Kamragh River	Ditto	10	36
Moul Chokogree	Six of 13 each	12	78
Ganga Bheer	Ditto	12	78
Kamrupa River	Ditto	12	78
Running feet of bridges			304

5. The following bridges are built of best timber procurable, chiefly jack, with wrought iron girders and 4-inch planked platforms, and will last from four to five years:—

Name.	Spans.	Width.	Length.
		Feet.	Feet.
1. Boornolash River	6 openings of 17½ each	12	105
2. Ditto	9 ditto 15	10	80
3. Bor Naddie	11 ditto 13	10	143
4. Ditto	5 ditto 12	10	66
5. Ditto	4 ditto 13	10	42
6. Ditto	2 ditto 12	10	30
and 3 culverts	Ditto	12	43
Running feet of bridges			470

6. The following bridges are built of the best timber procurable in a country where no forest exist, and will probably require renewal after two years. No iron girders used. All these bridges now carry elephants:—

Name.	Spans.	Width.	Length.
		Feet.	Feet.
1. Goga Naddie	5 openings of 10 each	10	70
2. Dypolee	4 ditto 12	10	54
3. Deornolash	4 ditto 13	10	54
4. 6 smaller streams	1 ditto 13	10	105
Running feet of bridges			283

7. The reason that the best material was not used in all bridges was that the whole road had to be finished within two months to render communication between Gowhaty and the Frontier during the rains a matter of certainty; with the limited Establishments at our command a sufficiency of saul timber could not be carried to the further end of the road, a distance of 30 miles from the saul forest. The 17½ feet and 13 feet plate girders proved of the greatest service. Indeed, without them we would not have succeeded in the undertaking.

8. The accounts are not quite made up; but the actual cash expenditure will be under Rupees 12,000. There should however be a book debit of Rupees 7,942-2-10, for material and carriage supplied by the Executive Engineer Lower Assam Division, as his stock account will require to be relieved.

9. Taking the earth-work at the ordinary Assam rate of Rupees four and a half per thousand

cubic feet, we have an expenditure of Rupees 8,318 upon it, and Rupees 18,882 upon bridges. This gives a ratio of Rupees 17-12 per foot forward, not including a few culverts of small dimensions.

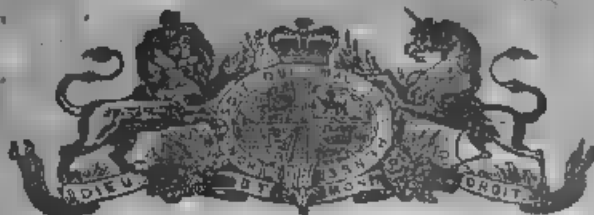
10. It now only remains for me to bring prominently to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor the excellent service performed by Mr. Martin, C. E., Executive Engineer, Lower Assam Division; Lieutenant Samuells, Assistant Commissioner; and Thakoor Doss, the Nazir of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kamroop. The two last Officers were most disinterestedly placed at my disposal by Colonel Hopkinson at a time when he could ill spare them. These Officers, with an energy and determination to conquer all difficulties, have suffered neither exposure nor fatigue to mar their success, and the result is most honorable to them. Mr. Martin's experience and knowledge of detail added weight and value to his natural determination of character, whilst Lieutenant Samuells' earnestness and desire to learn, made him a valuable Assistant.

11. Major Lloyd, the Deputy Commissioner, has well supported us with his influence and authority: and although some labour has been nominally impressed for the service of the road, yet I am confident, from the means adopted to see every man paid, and paid at a high rate, that the work has been as little distasteful to the impressed labourers as "forced labour" can be; and to the volunteers, of whom there were many, decidedly popular.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. E. T. NICOLLS, R. E.,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the
Public Works Department, to Major D. Daines,
Superintendent of Works in Assam,—(No. 3304, dated
the 3th May 1865.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with enclosure, No. 3153, dated the 13th ultimo, reporting on the work done on the portion of the Bootan Road from Gowhaty to Koomreekhatta, which is reported to have been nearly completed on that date.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the result of the operations on the Road in question is extremely satisfactory, and is highly creditable to yourself and to the Officers whose services you have brought to the notice of Government in paragraph 10 of your letter, viz., Mr. Martin, C. E., the Executive Engineer of the Lower Assam Division; Lieutenant Samuells, Assistant Commissioner; and Thakoor Doss, the Nazir of the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Kamroop. Thanks are also due to Major Lloyd, the Deputy Commissioner, for the support which, as stated in your 11th paragraph, he has rendered the Department in carrying out the works of the road.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications, the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to as heretofore.

Scholarship found in the Calcutta University by the Maharaja of Vizianagram.

From the Hon'ble the Maharajah of Vizianagram, to the Hon'ble A. EMM, Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated Calcutta, the 31st March 1865.)

When I attended the late Convocation of the Calcutta University for presenting Degrees, I was extremely glad to hear of the progress the Students had made in the different branches of their study, and I feel anxious to encourage in Bengal a liberal Education in Literature and Science in the same way in which I have done so at Vizianagram. I would, therefore, propose to give to the University 50 Rupees per month to be awarded to the first Scholar (being a Native of India) on the B. A. List for the year in the Order of Merit, on condition of his continuing his studies in an Affiliated College with a view to the attainment of the higher Degree of M. A. The Scholarship, whilst creating emulation among the rising generation, will at the same time perpetuate my memory, and I would, therefore, wish it to be called "The Hon'ble Maharajah of Vizianagram's Scholarship." I shall make a monthly payment of 50 Rupees, which will be paid by Maharajah Surt Shurn Ghosaul, of Bhokoyloss, until such time as I may conveniently invest in Government Promissory Notes such a sum as may produce an annual income of 600 Rupees.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Hon'ble the Maharajah of Vizianagram,—(No. 2758, dated the 12th April 1865.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, and to communicate

to you the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for your very liberal offer to the University of Calcutta of a Scholarship of Rupees 50 per mensem, to be called after your name.

2. Your letter has been forwarded to the Registrar of the University, by whom it will be laid before the Syndicate.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Registrar, Calcutta University,—(No. 2759, dated the 12th April 1865.)

I AM directed to forward, in original, a letter, dated the 31st ultimo, from the Hon'ble Maharajah of Vizianagram, offering a Scholarship of Rupees 50 per mensem to the Calcutta University, and to request that you will be so good as to lay it before the Syndicate.

2. The Maharajah has been thanked by the Lieutenant-Governor for his liberal offer.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 2760, dated the 12th April 1865.)

I AM directed to forward, for the information of

The Hon'ble Maharajah of Vizianagram, dated 31st March 1865.
To the Hon'ble Maharajah of Vizianagram, No. 2759, dated 12th April 1865.
To the Officiating Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 2758, dated 12th April 1865.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of the correspondence noted on the margin, relative to an offer made to the Calcutta University by the Hon'ble Maharajah of Vizianagram to establish a Scholarship of Rupees 50 per mensem, to be called after his name.

From J. STURCLIFFE, Esq., M. A., Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Hon'ble A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 403, dated the 2nd May 1865.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2758, dated 12th ultimo, forwarding in original a letter from the Hon'ble Maharajah of Vizianagram, offering to found a Scholarship of 50 Rupees per mensem in the Calcutta University. In reply I am desired to state that the Syndicate, on behalf of the University, gratefully accept the liberal offer, and that regulations will be laid down for awarding the Scholarship from 1st January 1866, in accordance with the wishes expressed in the Hon'ble Maharajah's letter.

From J. GEORGEON, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Hon'ble the Maharajah of Vizianagram,—(No. 3428, dated the 12th May 1865.)

In continuation of letter from this Office No. 2758, dated the 12th ultimo, I am directed to forward, for your information, copy of a letter, No. 403, dated the 2nd instant, from the Registrar of the Calcutta University, communicating the thanks of the Syndicate for your offer to establish a Scholarship in connection with that Institution, and stating that regulations will be laid down for awarding the Scholarship from the 1st January next.

2. A copy of the whole correspondence on this subject has been forwarded for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Eastern Bengal Railway Extensions.

From CAPTAIN E. C. S. WILLIAMS, R. E., for Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—(No. 243R., dated the 21st March 1865.)

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1319G., dated 23rd September 1861, regarding an extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Goalundo at the confluence of the Jaboona and Ganges, and to inform you that the proposal has been referred to the Secretary of State in view to its being ascertained on what terms the Company would undertake the construction of the line.

From CAPTAIN P. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company,—(No. 386G., dated the 27th March 1865.)

I AM directed to communicate copy of a letter, No. 243R., from the Secretary, Government of India, Public Works Department, intimating that

your proposal for an extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Goalundo at the confluence of the Jaboona and Ganges has been referred to the Secretary of State, and to forward the accompanying copy of a Memorandum by the Commissioner of Dacca on further Railway extensions to the East, and to request that you will favor this Office with an expression of your opinion on the suggestions offered by Mr. C. T. Buckland for the useful and profitable development of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Memorandum by C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division, on the Eastern Bengal Railway continuation,—(dated the 17th February 1865.)

The following suggestions are offered for the useful and profitable development of the Eastern Bengal Railway :—

2. It is, I believe, admitted that the terminus at Koushtea is no permanent terminus; and to avoid any appearance of controversy, I shall not do more than allude to the proposed extension to Darjeeling, which rests on its own merits, and has no connection or competition with Eastern Bengal properly defined.

3. I also understand that Dacca was the original proposed terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the line marked on all the Government maps supports this idea. But the line so marked involves the crossing of two very large rivers, the Ganges at Koushtea and the Jaboona at Serajganga, and I believe that the difficulty of this double crossing has been one of the obstacles to the completion of the original project.

4. It has since been proposed, and I believe that the Government of Bengal and the Government of India are favorable to the idea of continuing the line of Railway from Koushtea, or from a point somewhat south of it, so as to lead it along the south bank of the Ganges to the point of confluence of the Ganges and Jaboona, by which scheme one crossing will suffice for both those rivers. The point of confluence has been named Goalundo from an old factory of that name, and for convenience I shall use the name Goalundo in the rest of this Memorandum.

5. I believe that there are no very great Engineering difficulties between Koushtea and Goalundo. There are the Rivers Goral and the Chundun. The latter is rather the bed of an old river than a river. The banks of the Goral are generally high and hard, and I have no doubt that the position for a bridge could be selected without much difficulty. With regard to the rest of the line of country, I have been informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Gastell, who made the Revenue Survey of it, that it is an old and hard formation, and that he is not aware of any serious objections to it.

6. The extension of the line as far as Goalundo would have one particular merit, that it would at once lead to the increase of the goods traffic of the Railway, as it would intercept all the produce which now passes that point en route

to Calcutta by boat. When a boat from Assam or Serajgunge has reached Goalundo, it can either go down the united stream of the Jaboona and Ganges, locally called the Pudda, till it reaches the tidal rivers of the Sunderbuns; or it can go up the Ganges as far as Kooshtea, where it finds the River Gorai in direct competition with the Railway, the River Gorai being in direct communication with Calcutta by the inner and safer Sunderbun route. But when a boat has made its way from Goalundo up to Kooshtea, a journey of three or four days for a laden boat, it is hardly worth while to transfer the cargo to the Railway. Whereas, on the other hand, the position of Goalundo would be so favorable as to induce the transfer of the cargo there, to avoid all risk of further water carriage by either of the Sunderbun routes.

7. A reference to the map will show that Goalundo is a point which would naturally, *i. e.*, according to the water-shed of the rivers, receive all the produce of the country lying to the north of it in Pubna, Bograh, Rungpore, and Mymensing, and the whole of Assam. It is not too great an assumption to make that Goalundo might, in the course of a short time, take the place of Serajgunge, which now commands so much of the trade of the North-Eastern Districts.

8. So again of the trade to the south and east, representing Dacca and the east half of Mymensing, Sylhet, Cachar, and Furreedpore and Tipperah; a regular and well appointed service of Steam Tugs and Flats between Goalundo and Narraingunge (eight miles south of Dacca) would shortly command the trade of all these Districts to which Narraingunge is the present centre of trade. At present little produce goes to Kooshtea, because the distance is so great and the navigation is so bad for boats, and there has been no properly directed and sustained attempt to maintain a Steam Tug and Flat service between Narraingunge and Kooshtea.

9. Therefore one chief merit in an extension from Kooshtea to Goalundo is that it will at once conduce to enrich the goods traffic of the Railway, whilst it brings all the Eastern Districts so much nearer to the central authority of Government in Calcutta.

10. But having reached Goalundo it cannot be intended that the Railway should stop there. It is to a certain extent, it may be said, stopped by the confluence of the two rivers which is admitted; but independently of its being a good terminus on its own merits, it is also good for a point from which the continuation or next section of the line should be made.

11. I look on it as unnecessary and undesirable, at least for the present, to bridge the Pudda; but the confluence of the Ganges and Jaboona will always insure a good depth of water for the crossing of the river by a Steam Ferry from one hard bank to another hard bank at all times of the year.

12. The next point is the continuation of the Railway from the east side of the Pudda towards Dacca. The village locally known on the eastern bank is called Tonto Hat, and I shall use this name for the sake of convenience. The line of Railway should run almost due east, keeping a few miles south of Manikgunge, till it meets the River Dulleserry at a place called Sabhar.

13. The Dulleserry opposite Sabhar is a little larger than the Gorai near Kooshtea, but I believe not more difficult and not much more expensive to bridge.

14. From Sabhar the line of Railway should run with a slight curve to Dacca, following, as much as possible, the line of the old scheme as marked in the map. It is thus brought along the high red-clay ridge which runs from Sabhar to Dacca. The continuation of the line from Dacca to Narraingunge has no difficulty.

15. But it may be that Sabhar will become a place of great importance, for it is from this point that a line of Railway leading to Assam should diverge towards the north. It would be able to follow the high red-clay ridge as far as Jamalpore, in Mymensing, and at Jamalpore the bed of the old Berhampooter, which was once several miles wide, has now only a small channel and about six inches of water in the dry season. From Jamalpore the line would run under the west point of the Garrow Hills, and so up to Gawalparah and Gowhatty. But I merely refer to this Assam line "*en passant*," as the interest of that great Province is not the subject of my particular care.

16. Having brought the Railway as far as Dacca I am not content, nor will it be possible to stop there. But with regard to the extension beyond Dacca, it is necessary to write with much reserve at present, as the country has not been examined and the nature of some of it is very peculiar.

17. Taking generally a northerly direction from Dacca towards Sylhet, there would be no difficulty in leading a line across the River Luckea towards a place called Bhyrub Bazar, which is at the point where the old Berhampooter, after flowing through Mymensing, unites itself with the Megna.

18. From this point and towards Sylhet the country is very peculiar. It is one huge watery tract, covered with high grass and reeds, the villages here and there being perched on raised mounds looking like beaver's dams. There are certain rivers running through this watery tract which now afford a passage for steamers and for boats if the latter do not like to go straight across country. When the inundation subsides, the country becomes sufficiently dry to allow an embankment to be thrown up, and the artificial mounds on which the villages are built shew that the soil thus thrown up can be made to resist the action of the water.

19. Therefore I am inclined to think, or rather to hope, that a large embankment might be thrown up across the most favorable part of this low country in a line from Bhyrub Bazar to Sylhet, which, when once constructed, would be able to resist the action of the water; and from the exceedingly tortuous courses of the rivers now existing, and from the very large expanse of country over which the waters are spread and split, I am inclined to think that there is not any violent current or stream action to be feared.

20. When Sylhet is reached, the Railway Company will find an Imperial Line of road thence to Cachar about 60 miles in length, which is now in the course of formation, and which has been laid out with the view of its being converted into a Railway if necessary, so that the Engineering difficulties of this last section of the line are known already.

21. It may be asked what necessity there is for a Railway to Sylhet and Cachar. I should reply by referring to the immense amount of capital which is being laid out in Tea plantations in Sylhet and Cachar. I should also point to the interminably slow and bad navigation of the rivers to Sylhet and Cachar, which are dreadfully tortuous, and during the cold and early dry months are not navigable for steamers. Under the most favorable circumstances a steamer takes seven days from Dacca to Cachar, and about four from Cachar to Dacca. Finally, there are the lime and coal mines of the range of hills north of Sylhet, and whilst the lime of Sylhet is already well known, the coal, though it is the best steam coal in India, and exists in great quantities, has hitherto been kept out of the market by the cost of carriage.

22. The resume of my proposals is as follows as regards length:—

	Miles.
Kooshtea to Goalundo ...	40
Teonta Hat to Dacca ...	40
Branch to Narraingunge ...	8
Dacca to Sylhet ...	70
Sylhet to Cachar ...	70
Total Miles ...	228

23. So that after all the length in miles is not great, whilst it opens up some of the richest Districts in Bengal, and at the same time leads on partly towards Assam, as I have noticed incidentally.

24. I might add that from Sylhet the Sanitarium of Cherra Poonjon is easily accessible, and though the old Stations of Cherra is complained of as too wet, the admirers of the new Station at Yeddo declare that Yeddo is perfect. So that by a continuation of 150 miles from Kooshtea, Calcutta would be brought within thirty-six hours' reach of a Sanitarium.

No. 1201, dated 24th February 1865.

Endorsed by Govt. of Bengal.

Forwarded to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for disposal.

From F. PARTRIDGE, Esq., Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company, to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal, Railway Department, (No. 801, dated the 20th April 1865.)

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of letter No. 3866, from the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, forwarding copy of a Memorandum by the Commissioner of Dacca on further Railway extensions to the East, and requesting me to forward an expression of my opinion on the suggestions offered by Mr. C. T. Buckland for the useful and profitable development of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

I quite concur in all Mr. Buckland says in favor of Goalundo as a terminus, and as a favorable point for crossing the Ganges and the

Bermahpooter with one Ferry, and I have, already fully given my opinion on this subject in my No. 921, dated 15th July last; and I am decidedly of opinion it would be to the benefit of the State and to the interest of the Shareholders of this Railway that an extension should be made from Kooshtea to that point as soon as possible.

With regard to the further extension to Dacca, Narraingunge, Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar, I am still of opinion that when the time arrives for making such extensions they cannot start from a more favorable point than opposite Goalundo; but I have already stated that I am of opinion the whole of the trade from those Parts and Districts can, for some time to come, best be accommodated, and worked most remuneratively, by a well organized Steam Flotilla plying regularly to and from Goalundo, and I am still of this opinion, for the Districts are intersected with rivers giving fair water communication, and which are at present the channels and outlets of the traffic, added to which a properly constructed Railway could not be made through such a District and equipped with Rolling Stock under from £12 to £15,000 a mile, whilst a most efficient Steam Flotilla, with every convenience of a Railway, excepting greater speed, will only cost about £1,000 per mile.

I am of opinion that it would not be worth while making a short independent line from Teonta to Dacca and Narraingunge until it is determined to carry on a further extension either to Assam or Sylhet, and no decision should be come to as to which of these two places it would be most advisable first to extend to until it is ascertained which of them will yield the best supply of steam coal, both as regards quality and quantity. I purpose obtaining all the information I can on this important subject, at the same time I shall be glad to be placed in possession of any information at the disposal of Government.

I am still of opinion that to benefit the State, and to add to the traffic on our present main line, the most important extension to make is that towards Darjeeling; that the Districts of Dinagore and the north-west of Rungpore, which produce enormous quantities of valuable produce and have no good water communication, may obtain a vent for their produce, and that the timber and other valuable products in the Dooms and on the Himalayas may also be brought to this Port; also that a Sanitarium, which is said to be particularly suited to the European constitution, may be reached in twelve or ten hours from Calcutta.

Considering the steady influx of Europeans to this country, and the great cost of moving the Seat of Government from Calcutta to the Western Himalayas every hot season, besides its being the cause of throwing the Government Machinery out of gear, I think, for this reason alone, the Government, should urge on the construction of such a line; and, judging from the manner in which the Natives avail themselves of the Railways both for travelling and for forwarding goods, I feel confident that, if such a line is made with only such works as are necessary for working the traffic directly it is in fair working order, it would not in any way be an encumbrance on the Imperial Revenue, for the net Revenue would be sufficient to yield a return of 5 per cent. on the outlay, and I believe the earnings would steadily increase until it got much above that sum.

From Major J. St. J. HOVENDEN, E. E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, (No. 5906, dated the 3rd May 1865.)

In continuation, and in support of the letters noted in the margin from this Office submitting to the Government of India projects for extensions of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Goalundo on the Pudda

and to the Valley of the Teesta, I am directed to forward a Memorandum, dated 17th February 1865, from the Commissioner of Dacca, and a letter, No. 801, dated 20th April, from the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

The extensions already recommended are, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, both works which are not only of urgent and immediate importance, but which also hold out every promise of an early profitable return.

With regard to the question of the further extension beyond Goalundo, His Honor is disposed so far to agree with the Agent Eastern Bengal Railway, as to think that the question may with advantage be postponed for the present, but he considers that the subject should not be lost sight of.

Railway communication with the Valley of Assam, where there is every prospect of obtaining an abundant supply of steam coal, is in every point of view—Military, Political Administrative, and Commercial—an object of equal importance to the Government, to the inhabitants of the Province, and to all those concerned in its prosperity.

The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, thinks that this work should be undertaken as soon as capital is forthcoming and Government is in a position to pay the guarantee without which such undertaking cannot be commenced.

Accommodation which must be provided by the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company to meet the requirements of Port Canning and Company.

From Messrs. BORRADALE, SCHILLER AND COMPANY, to Captain F. S. TAYLOR, E. E., Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, (dated the 26th April 1865.)

As Port Canning has now become a resort for shipping it is desirable that all questions affecting the satisfactory working of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway should be discussed by those most interested, and we therefore beg to propose that an early meeting be arranged by your good self, in which Mr. Pendleton, the Agent of the Railway, as well as Members of the Municipal body and of the Port Canning Company be invited to attend.

Any afternoon this week would suit us.

From Major J. St. J. HOVENDEN, E. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, to Messrs. BORRADALE, SCHILLER AND COMPANY, (No. 568, dated the 26th April 1865.)

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter dated 26th April, and in reply to state that I shall be most happy to meet you as you propose.

It must be distinctly understood that such meetings will be simply considered as a convenient mode of making known the views of gentlemen interested in Port Canning to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and that no change in the working of the Railway will be sanctioned without a reference to him.

I regret that I shall be engaged on Thursday and Saturday, but I will be at your service on Friday or any day next week.

Note by Major J. St. J. HOVENDEN, E. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, regarding the requirements of the Port Canning Company, (No. 593, dated the 3rd May 1865.)

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

I SUBMIT for His Honor's perusal the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Schiller and myself on this subject. I was aware that there was a feeling in Calcutta that the line at present is not in a state to meet the present requirements of Port Canning, and much less the probable ones, and I thought that by attending the Meeting proposed by Mr. Schiller I should obtain specific information as to what the public wanted.

The Meeting took place yesterday in Mr. Schiller's Office, and was attended by the following gentlemen:—

Mr. Schiller.
" Pendleton.
" Lamouroux.
" R. B. Mackay.
" Baboo Ramgopal Ghose.
Lieutenant C. H. Luard, E. E., and myself.

The requirements of the public were stated by Mr. Schiller, and are as follows:—

1. The rolling stock was stated to be deficient

I am glad to see these steps taken towards putting the rolling stock of the Calcutta and South-Eastern into more efficient working order; but would observe that these repairs should have been undertaken much earlier, as it was well known that damages had been caused last year, and from reasons of economy these wagons had never been kept in proper points.

(Sd) F. SCHILLER.

low-sided wagons into covered goods had been sent up to the Government of India for sanction. He was also told that the repairs to the wagons, which he complained of as not being water-tight, had been sanctioned and were now in hand.

I have since telegraphed to Simla to ask

I cannot agree that the attention should have been directed earlier. Mr. Schiller is quite in error in saying that damage had been caused in previous years.

(Sd) A. G. PENDLETON.

There seemed to be an impression that, even

There may be no immediate necessity for further increase, but when it is found in 1866 that the correspondence on these subjects often takes a year, I can foresee the time when the Railway will again be in a fix.

Sd F. SCHILLER.

Note on the capabilities of the rolling stock, and I am inclined to think that no further addition is necessary at present.

in quality and insufficient in quantity. Mr. Schiller was informed that an indent for the construction of 150 covered goods wagons and the conversion of thirty

with the proposed addition, the rolling stock would not be sufficient to meet the wants of Canning. I put up Captain Taylor's

2. The next point raised was the insufficiency of the goods accommodation at Canning and Calcutta, and more especially at the latter place.

At Canning there is a new permanent goods

This goods accommodation is not sufficient to do the traffic of three ships, and larger sheds of shelter should be provided at both ends. If the Calcutta Harb. could be secured this arrangement would be better than building temporary sheds.

(Sd.) F. SCHILLER.

and this is felt now as there are six ships in the Mutlah.

The permanent goods shed is in hand, but it will

The present covered accommodation at Canning is for (say) 25 wagons and about 8,000 to 10,000 bags.

I do not think this sufficient for the Port.

The new shed at Calcutta will, I fancy, be ample for present requirements. Its construction has been pressed upon Government by me for nearly 8 years, but it was only sanctioned in March last, and will not be finished before December next.

Meanwhile I deprecate spending much money on temporary structures, but I think the idea of using the Bazar a good one.

(Sd.) A. G. PENDLETON.

shippers from making use of the Port a second time. I should think it would be worth while to sanction temporary sheds, if the Agent of the Company concurs in the view above stated. A still better plan would probably be to rent the Sealadah Market for the rest of the year and to convert into a goods shed by running temporary lines into it. The building is absolutely useless now and Colonel Nicoll sees no objection to its being taken advantage of in this way.

3. Mr. Schiller stated that it would be a great

It is absolutely necessary that a definite station plan for Canning should be fixed upon, as the Canning Company are now laying out a comprehensive system of tramways, and this can only be done in conjunction with the Railway. These lines of tramways are to run parallel to the strand with branches to the docks and southern portion of the Town, in all about fifteen miles. Top cross-pitch jetties have been ordered through Morrison and Edwards.

(Sd.) F. SCHILLER.

many tramways, some of which will join the line and others cross it, and these could not well be commenced until the plan of the permanent Station was finally fixed. Mr. Pendleton said that he was going to make arrangements with

Mr. Prestage has already kindly undertaken to draw up a ground plan.

(Sd.) A. G. PENDLETON.

Government for approval.

4. A complaint was then made that there was

Several a line as the Calcutta and South Eastern, which requires little or no other arrangement, can only pay if the out of the current is energetic, and the Board at home have made a mistake to have an Agent and an Engineer. One good Engineer with sufficient powers, and a good Deputy might have managed the line of the station.

(Sd.) F. SCHILLER.

shed just built, which will accommodate 25 wagons. At Calcutta the accommodation is no doubt excessively defective,

not be finished before the end of the year, and the representatives of the mercantile community stated absolutely that they wanted greatly increased accommodation at once, as the inconvenience now felt with only six ships is so great as to deter

advantage to the Port Canning Company if the plans for the permanent Station and Railway buildings at Canning were made out and finally approved by Government, as the Company were going to lay down

Mr. Prestage for making the design which would then be submitted to

an Officer of the Railway stationed at Canning with sufficient powers to settle all trifling disagreements between any of the departments of the Railway and the public without a reference to Calcutta.

It was stated that a great deal of friction takes

Upon Mr. Schiller's remark here I will make no comment. The only instance of "friction" adduced was a most trivial one, and I see no necessity to have at Canning any one in a higher position than that of Station Master, but he should be well paid and be an energetic man.

(Sd.) A. G. PENDLETON.

is a fair and reasonable complaint, and I would strongly recommend that the entertainment of such a man be sanctioned if it is proposed by the Agent.

5. It was also stated that great inconvenience is felt when a ship comes in owing to the difficulty of getting sufficient coolies to unload her. This is no doubt quite true, and the fact is notorious that coolies will not live at Canning if they can possibly get away from it. The inconvenience is unquestionable, the doubtful point is by whom it is to be remedied.

Mr. Schiller thinks that the Railway Company

It is not so much the unloading of the ships which has hitherto given trouble, for most of them arrived in ballast or with salt, but the delay arises in not unloading the Railway wagons quickly on arrival. The work is done at present by contracts; but the Contractor, with the view of making as much money as possible, keeps a minimum number of coolies and often withholds regular payments. Were the Railway to keep coolies of their own, their spare time might be usefully employed in making up the Station ground, which will have to be done now and soon.

(Sd.) F. SCHILLER.

The difficulty is that of keeping coolies at Canning. I have sent hundreds of men there who decline to live in the place more than a couple of days.

I cannot admit any other cause of delay in discharging wagons.

I am, however, prepared to try the experiment of keeping a staff of coolies in regular pay, but it will be an expensive one, especially if those interested do not put their shoulders to the wheel more energetically.

(Sd.) A. G. PENDLETON.

that this facility should certainly be given.

I entirely agree with Mr. Schiller in thinking

The Railway was built for the sole object of connecting an auxiliary Port with Calcutta. The reason why the Railway did not pay was that the auxiliary Port was never made. To create traffic on such a line the Railway, it is clear, had to give facilities by which trade would be attracted; and of these facilities was that they have to put the cargo across the notice upon the vessels loading, the stowing being done by the ship. Until Canning is a more civilized place than at present it is premature to withdraw from this responsibility. The Canning Company could only step forward were the management of the whole Railway made over to them, and if Government is disposed to do that the Canning Company would be prepared to work the line on commission.

(Sd.) F. SCHILLER.

At present I fear the Railway must continue to load and unload vessels

place at Canning from there being no recognized head who can take the responsibility, or giving an order to the subordinates of all the departments, I think this

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Mr. Schiller thinks that the Railway Company

ought to keep up a gang of say 50 men, who should be monthly servants and be well housed and made comfortable, so as to induce them to remain at the place. He admits that it would be expensive and that there would not be constant employment for the men, but he contends that it would give the port a good name if Ship Masters always found a gang of coolies ready to unload their ships on arrival, and therefore he holds

I entirely agree with Mr. Schiller in thinking

that all possible facilities should be given, to Ship Masters, but I am not so satisfied that coolies should be supplied by the Railway Company. For the last year or two the Railway has been kept going entirely at the expense of Government, there was no one at Canning to do anything, and in the hope of being able

to nurse up a little trade the Agent was authorized to undertake the loading and unloading of the few ships which came into

the river; but now that the Port Canning Company has been formed and that more ships are arriving, I do not see that the whole burden of loading and unloading ships should be laid on the Railway Company. Mr. Schiller points out that up to this time there has been great hesitation in providing conveniences for ships because no ships came to the Mutlah; while, on the other hand, merchants did not like to send ships because there were no conveniences, so that while both parties were coquetting with each other the interests of the Port suffered. This is quite true, but until the Port Canning Company was started there appeared so little prospect of the Port paying within a reasonable time that Government would not, I think, have been justified in expending more guaranteed capital for giving facilities to shippers than they have already done.

The argument brought forward, that if the Government is not prepared to give these facilities it may as well have the rails taken up and Port down on some other line is hardly a fair one, as I can scarcely think that the prospects of the Port depend on the fact of a gang of 50 coolies being paid by Government or by the Canning Company.

Government, no doubt, is quite as deeply interested in the fate of

The Canning Company is no doubt interested deeply in the success of the new Port, but the "Canning Company" will give a fair return without considering the future of Port Canning as a Port. The best guarantee which Government can have with reference to the co-operation of the Canning Company is that something like £1,00,000 are ready to be spent upon works in connection with the Port, and that although not all these sums will be paid directly "grist to the Railway Mill," yet collectively they will all work the Railway traffic. Considering that the Canning Company have relieved Government of a grave difficulty which they were not prepared to deal with, I think that Government are bound now to show hearty co-operation and adopt the most liberal policy with reference to the Railway.

(Ed.) F. SCHILLER.

In this I entirely agree.

(Ed.) A. G. PENDLETON.

be undertaken during the next year. At present, so far as I know, all that has been done has been to order ten screw-pile jetties from home and to commence the excavation of a large dock for country boats. I do not see that the latter will be any advantage to the Railway as it will be used by country boats bringing rice from the East, the cargoes of which will be transferred to the ships without going on to the line at all.

I think it would be the true policy of Government to deal very liberally in this matter as the pay-off of the Railway depends entirely on the prosperity of Canning and the present inconveniences are very strongly felt by merchants.

Mr. Schiller tells me that he has advised his friends at home not to send any more ships to the Mutlah for the present.

I have not exactly prevented ships from going to the Mutlah, but I have felt compelled, seeing the deficiencies of the Railway, to withhold all encouragement. Both Mr. Lamouroux and Baboo Ram Gopaul Ghose have sufficient command over ships to influence very large numbers, and my own firm could easily get 40 to 50,000 tons of shipping to go to Port Canning. I have no hesitation in stating that as soon as it is known that facilities on a large scale are provided at Canning, we shall have an influx of tonnage such as for people now anticipate.

(Ed.) F. SCHILLER.

I hope ships will not be prevented coming, or there will be little encouragement for the Company to prepare, or the Government to sanction, additional expenditure on works.

(Ed.) A. G. PENDLETON.

I am very strong in favor of immediate steps being taken for doubling the line, as it will take more than a year before this could be carried out, and as the money market at home offers at present great facilities, the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway must be prepared for a traffic of half a million tons, and my belief is that even half this traffic could not be worked satisfactorily by a single line.

I can only repeat that the traffic will come as fast as facilities can be created.

(Ed.) F. SCHILLER.

I concur in the last observation of Mr. Schiller. I believe the traffic will flow as fast as facilities are given, and that it would be wise policy now to make financial arrangements for the doubling of the line.

(Ed.) A. G. PENDLETON.

N. B.—With a single line, however, and more numerous passing sidings, I could work double our present rolling stock or very nearly so.

(Ed.) A. G. PENDLETON.

rolling stock is increased there is no reason why at least twelve goods trains should not be run daily each way. Now, taking the capacity of a wagon at only 4 tons, we get a carrying power of 1,680 tons per diem from 12 goods trains of 35 wagons each. This, I think, will probably suffice for some time to come, at the same time I think it would be well, if Mr. Schiller can give any solid ground for expecting a very great occasion of traffic within the next two years to consider the subject of a further addition to the rolling stock.

I have tried to state Mr. Schiller's views and my own as fairly as I could, and to make sure of this point I am going to show this paper both to Mr. Schiller and Mr. Pendleton after explaining to them that the Note simply expresses my own views and in no way those of His Honor.

Note by CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department, on the subject of the Rolling Stock of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway. (No. 330.)

I SUMMARISE the Agent's letter No. 80, dated 20th March 1865, and enclosures, soliciting sanction for converting 80 open-sided wagons into covered goods wagons at a cost of Rupees 850 each, and for the construction of 100 additional covered goods wagons at a cost of Rupees 2,200 each.

2. The grounds of the application are stated to be the prospects of traffic offered by the Port Canning Land Investment, Reclamation, and

Dock Company, to meet which the present stock is considered to be inadequate.

3. The Agent does not propose any immediate increase to the passenger vehicles, as he thinks that the existing stock can be run to and fro sufficiently often to meet any probable accession of passenger traffic, but he wishes to supplement the goods stock without loss of time, on the ground that goods wagons having to remain many hours under load or discharge are incapable of use beyond a narrow limit.

4. The available goods stock, including the 14 wagons lately sanctioned, consists of—
100 covered goods.
50 open-sided ditto.

5. The Agent estimates the carrying capacity of the existing stock at from 250 to 275 tons each way per diem.

6. This I consider a liberal estimate of its capacity for, assuming that a train of 35 wagons can be loaded and dispatched to Canning by 10 a. m., it would reach its destination and be unloaded just in time to be re-loaded before dark for return at night. That is, a wagon could make one trip to Canning and back per diem under the most favorable circumstances.

Deducting 10 per cent. for repairs, 15 per cent. for empties at intermediate Stations, and 25 per cent. for spare, the numbers of goods wagons available for daily running will be only 75, which, at 4 tons per wagon, would be equal to a daily traffic of not more than 300 tons when the additional 14 wagons lately sanctioned have been put on the line.

7. Premising that the working expenses will be 50 per cent. of receipts, the line must earn in round numbers Rupees 5,00,00 to pay a dividend of 5 per cent.; of this amount coaching, if the present traffic is quadrupled, will yield Rupees 1,20,000, and the remaining Rupees 3,80,000 will have to be furnished by goods, which must increase eight fold to yield this sum.

8. Taking the carrying capacity of a wagon at 4 tons, and assuming that down trains will on average carry only half loads, and up trains full loads, then to earn Rupees 3,80,00, 798 tons at first class rates will have to be conveyed daily up and down the Railway, that is, 132 wagons will have to run down to Canning and return daily.

9. If 35 wagons be taken to be the average constitution of a train, four goods trains will have to be run daily each way in addition to passenger trains.

10. The rolling stock that will be required to be constantly running to carry the above goods traffic must, as previously shown, be doubled in practice to allow for vehicles under repairs and for delays in loading and unloading. I infer that 264 goods wagons of sorts will be insufficient to adequately stock the line.

11. With the addition now recommended by the Agent the number of goods wagons of sorts will only be raised to 250.

12. In regard to the passenger traffic, it has been assumed that at least Rupees 1,20,000 must be earned to pay the guarantee.

13. About 50 carriages must be run daily the entire distance to earn this amount, or about 2 trains each way. But 3 trains would be nearer the mark, as passenger traffic must always be fluctuating; and as the present carrying stock of the Company numbers only 29, it is sufficiently

apparent that an increase must eventually be made.

14. These calculations presume a uniform daily traffic throughout the year; but although it is impossible to predict how fast the traffic will flow in, it is certain to be very fluctuating and must come upon the line in sudden rushes far beyond the daily averages.

On the whole, therefore, the Agent's present recommendations may be safely accepted, and the Board of Directors empowered to send out to this country iron work complete for 400 goods wagons of the latest improved pattern.

The conversion of the open wagons may also be sanctioned at once; but I am decidedly of opinion that the subject is of paramount importance, and the Agent should be called on for a more comprehensive scheme to include both passenger and locomotive stock.

From Major J. St. J. HOVENDEY, B. E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Agent, Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company, (No. 6964, dated the 18th May 1865.)

I am directed to inform you that the joint Memorandum prepared by yourself, Mr. Schiller, and the Deputy Consulting Engineer has been laid before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. This Memorandum embodies the proceedings of a Meeting held at the Office of the Port Canning Dock and Land Reclamation Company to consider what arrangements must be made by the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company to meet the expected increase of trade at Canning.

3. The points insisted on by the representatives of the mercantile community are—

(1.) That the rolling stock should at once be largely increased.

(2.) That a general design for the Port Canning Railway Station should be drawn and finally approved to enable the Reclamation Company at once to lay out their system of trainways some of which will join the Railway and some pass below it. This of course cannot be done until the general plan of the Railway Station is complete.

(3.) That a Deputy Manager or some Officer of the Company of high standing should be stationed at Canning.

(4.) That the goods accommodation both at Canning and Sealdah should be greatly increased.

(5.) That the Railway Company should keep up a staff of coolies at Canning to load and unload ships.

(6.) That the line should be doubled.

4. It is clearly the duty of the Railway Company to provide for the conveyance of all trade that may reasonably be expected to resort to its line from Port Canning; but before sanctioning any addition to the rolling stock beyond that asked for in your letter No. 30 of 26th March 1865, the Lieutenant-Governor must be informed what grounds there are for believing that the resort for shipping to the Port during the next season will be such as to require a larger number of wagons on the line than there will be when the stock now sanctioned is complete. It appears to His Honor that you should ascertain from the mercantile firms interested in Port Canning what probability there is that the traffic will so rapidly expand, and that you should distinctly place on record your opinion of what the Railway is likely

to require in the way of rolling stock. The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to give favorable consideration to your report.

5. His Honor is glad that arrangements have been made for commencing the general design for the Canning Station, and he requests that this may be submitted as early as possible.

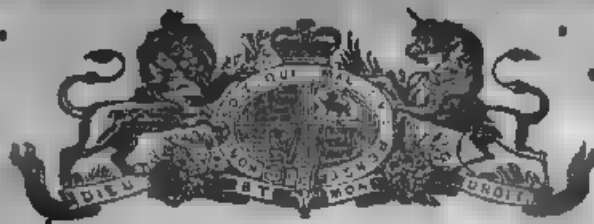
6. With regard to the third point, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that a Station Master should certainly suffice at Canning, but he should be a capable man and the salary should be sufficient to secure the services of such an Officer. As regards the goods accommodation, I am to request that you will, at your early convenience, report specifically what extra goods accommodation you require at Canning, and how you propose to provide it. I am also to state that, if you think the use of the Sealdah Market necessary to enable you to carry on your traffic during this rainy season, you should at once make a report to that effect.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to sanction the entertainment of a gang of coolies

for loading and unloading ships if you are satisfied that it is to the interest of your Company to do so. There does not appear any objection to the Railway Company helping to load and unload ships for the present, but it must be remembered that this is not legitimate Railway business, and that it should be given up as soon as possible. It would appear to be the interest of the Canning Municipality and of the Docking Company to encourage coolies to remain and settle at Canning, in which case it would no longer be necessary to employ Railway coolies.

8. With respect to doubling the line, the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that the necessity for this measure has as yet been made out. Sanction to build any thing like the maximum number of wagons, which can be efficiently used on a single line, has not yet been applied for, and until this limit has been approached, His Honor does not see any reason for opening the wider question of doubling the line.





SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to as heretofore.

Report on the Chitpore Small-Pox Hospital.

From H. A. BRUCE, Esq., M. D., Officiating Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department,
to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1233, dated the 28th April 1865.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a clear and detailed Report of the Small-Pox Hospital at Chitpore, from the time it was opened up to the 13th instant, furnished by Dr. Chuckerbutty, to whose Medical charge it was from the first entrusted.

2. Some of the Tables attached to this Report convey much interesting information, as does the Report itself, especially where it treats of the relative prophylactic value of vaccination, re-vaccination, and inoculation in guarding the human system from this fearful disease, and the comparative chances of a fatal result where an attack does take place in those so guarded.

3. Much of the information on which these statistics are based must necessarily have been gathered from the patients themselves, which cannot be considered a thoroughly reliable source; but, allowing for a certain amount of error, enough probably remains to indicate some conclusions of a practical nature which may hereafter be of value, and credit is due to Dr. Chuckerbutty for the diligence with which he has collected and recorded the facts which the present epidemic has placed within his reach.

4. Dr. Chuckerbutty reports favorably of the attention and exertions of Mr. Kidd, the Apothecary attached to the Hospital, who, throughout the harassing and disagreeable duties belonging to such a position, has given full satisfaction. I take this opportunity of repeating the recommendation contained in my letter No. 965, dated 16th February last, that the sum of Rupees 30 monthly should be allowed him, in addition to his pay, from the time he was appointed, for the reasons there and here advanced.

5. The question of a permanent infection Hospital for Calcutta, with an especial arrangement for the reception of Small-Pox cases, cannot here be discussed; but in order to supply the want of such an Institution, it is highly desirable that the temporary buildings which have been erected at Chitpore should, with a sufficient Establishment, be retained even after the present epidemic has ceased till measures are completed for the erection of a permanent and more suitable building.

From J. ANDERSON, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle, to
Dr. H. MACPHERSON, Secretary to the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department,
Agent,—(No. 122, dated the 24th April 1865.)

SIR,

In accordance with your Office Memorandum No. 4092 of the 13th April, I have now the honor to enclose a full and detailed Report of the Small-Pox Hospital at Chitpore from its establishment to the 13th of this month.

The Institution has been conducted to my entire satisfaction, and doubtless has exerted a most important influence in preventing the more extensive diffusion of a fatal loathsome and highly infectious disease in Calcutta and in its vicinity.

The open sheds erected at Chitpore for the accommodation of Small-Pox patients have answered admirably, their perfect ventilation preventing the possibility of any concentration of effluvia. A remarkable instance of the necessity for the most complete lateral ventilation in this disease will be found at page 7 of the enclosed Report. You are aware that the East half of the large pukka shed made over to us for a Native Small-Pox Hospital was previously occupied by large furnaces or forges, and had a wall eight feet in height extending round this portion of the building closing in the spaces between the massive buttresses supporting the roof. The upper part of the sides of this apartment were quite open, and in the roof were most capacious apertures protected from the weather by raised tiled coverings. It may fairly be presumed that the ventilation above the screen wall was deemed perfect, and that it sufficed to carry off the heated air, smoke, &c., of a number of furnaces, yet, strange to say, we were forced to abandon the ward for Small-Pox patients, as it soon became perfectly unendurable from the fact that the heavy offensive animal emanations from persons afflicted with this disease were altogether uninfluenced by the very complete ventilation a few feet above the beds of the patients. This affords proof of the absolute necessity of giving the most perfect lateral ventilation to Small-Pox Hospitals in Lower Bengal.

In fact it was evident to me, in my visits to this Hospital, that, to remove the effluvia of Small-Pox pustules in the suppurative stage, the patient required to be constantly bathed in a stream of fresh air.

I think that the site of this Hospital is good, the broad open river on one side being a grand ventilator; but if occupied permanently it will require to be enclosed so as to prevent the egress of infected patients.

The sheds also will have to be made pukka, as the present erections are very frail and suffer damage from every slight storm to the great inconvenience of the patients.

The European patients have been dieted by the Commissariat in the usual way on the Government scale of diet for Soldiers, and the Natives by purchases from the Bazar of such food as was deemed necessary and proper for them.

Hospital stoppages were exacted from all who were able to pay the same, but the sum total collected has been very small.

Report of the Small-Pox Hospital established by Government at Chitpore, on the 13th December 1864.

From Dr. S. G. CHUCKERBUTTY, to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle,—(dated Calcutta, the 20th April 1865.)

SIR,

In accordance with your Office Memorandum No. 174, dated the 13th April instant, I have the honor to submit the following Report of the Small-Pox Hospital, Chitpore, from its establishment to the 13th instant, with which day closed my last weekly Return to Government.

1.—Site and its Features.

This Hospital is situated between the Chitpore Road and the left bank of the River Hooghly, about a hundred yards to the North of the Chitpore Bridge, and immediately to the South-West of the Police Station.

The ground on which it stands measures 648 feet from East to West, and 432 feet from North to South. It is traversed from East to West by a neglected ditch, which in the winter and spring is dry, but in the rains occupied by water and rank vegetation.

To the East of the road there is a piece of land which was covered with jungle, and used as a place of public convenience by the surrounding inhabitants. Whenever the wind blew across this field, it carried with it into the Hospital a most abominable smell. Since the formation of the Small-Pox Hospital this jungle has been cleared, and a check imposed upon the commission of nuisance.

To the North of the Hospital are some tanks and a Native village. One, or two privies belonging to the latter were at first a source of great annoyance, but this was removed by the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs on my complaining of it.

To the South of the Hospital are a tank and many respectable Native houses, against which I have had no cause of complaint.

To the West of the Hospital lies its river frontage. This has been a very great advantage, as it has not only afforded an abundance of water for washing, bathing, and other purposes, but also such a supply of fresh air as could not have been secured in any part of the town. By this the Hospital has enjoyed the two most potent of hygienic advantages, viz., cleanliness and pure air. At low water, as usual with all tidal rivers in this country, the bank is exposed, but I am happy to say it is so bare only to a small extent, and not sufficiently to make the place unhealthy, owing to the river being deepest abreast of the Hospital in con-

Against the South-West angle of this piece of ground was wrecked, in the late October Cyclone, the New York Ship *Tooljar*, the remains of which are being gradually removed.

The space thus described is without a proper enclosure. There is a bamboo fence to the Southern half of the road frontage, and a dilapidated wall occupying a portion of the Northern boundary.

The rest is all open; and so many patients have run away without being detected.

To prevent this I applied to the Commissioner of Police for a Guard, and he was good enough to order a couple of Chowkeydars to watch the premises. This, I am sorry to say, has not entirely stopped unauthorized escapes.

The footpaths have only just been completed for communication between the different buildings and tents; and two temporary bridges have been laid across the ditch for a similar purpose.

2.—Buildings and other Accommodation.

When the Hospital was first opened, there stood on the grounds a *pucka* bungalow calculated to hold twenty patients; a *pucka* tiled shed 156 feet by 80 feet, divided into two parts by a partition in the middle, and calculated to hold forty patients; (the East wing of which had a wall 8 feet high between the pillars, above which it was open for the purposes of ventilation, but the West wing had no such wall, the open spaces in both being enclosed by *durrah* walls;) and thirdly, a tiled kitchen.

The kitchen accommodation had to be immediately increased, as it became necessary to have separate cook-houses for Europeans, Mahomedans, and Hindoos. And by the 12th January the number of patients in the Hospital having rapidly increased, I applied for two additional sheds, 90 feet by 20 feet each, to be erected to the South of the ditch, the other buildings being to its North. These sheds were sanctioned, but their size was reduced to 60 feet by 20 feet each; and, as they could not be constructed without some delay to meet the pressing wants of the Hospital, the Deputy Inspector-General indented at once for three tents for the use of European patients, and one for the Apothecary. About the same time, too, a Railway Steamer was moored abreast of the Hospital and placed at my disposal; but as this was a most unsuitable Vessel for Small-Pox cases, this fact being represented to Government, she was ordered to be removed on the 22nd February without having been of any use whatever.

The supply of tents, however, was a more opportune measure; for it enabled me to prevent overcrowding in the bungalow, and also to obtain room for the now increasing number of female patients.

By the time the two new sheds were finished, the number of Native male patients had grown so large that the old shed was dangerously overcrowded. So, a great many of them were at once transferred to the new sheds, and a small dead house and two more sheds of the same size applied for in anticipation of a further increase of admissions. While these buildings were being erected we were in the very height of the epidemic, and patients commenced pouring in more than sixty per week. At this time the females were too numerous to be kept in tents, and so about two-thirds of the West wing of the old shed was partitioned off for their exclusive use. The deaths among the Europeans in the bungalow and among the females were numerous enough, but among the Native males their proportion was truly appalling. The stench in the East wing of the old shed became now so intolerably oppressive that it was utterly impossible to stand it for a single minute; and there occurred in it one night no less than ten deaths in a limited number of patients. The next morning the whole of the survivors were removed to the still unfinished new sheds. Thinning the number of beds was found to produce no effect in this case, the evil being due partly to the thorough saturation of the floor with offensive matters, and in part to the 8 feet high wall already described, which precluded all ventilation below that level though the long sides of the building faced the wind. An application was immediately made to have this wall pulled down and its place supplied by moveable *jhamps*, and the floor raised one foot with dry earth as had been done in the new sheds. The *durrah* walls of the west wing were also cut and converted into *jhamps*.

When all these buildings were completed, I had, besides the bungalow, four sheds measuring each 60 feet by 20, and one shed 156 feet by 80, with tiled roofs, dry earth floors raised 1 foot, and, in place of walls, moveable *jhamps*, which could be drawn up and kept open by props, or let down and secured when necessary. These were found to be great improvements, almost completely banishing bad smells, as they presented their open sides to the wind, which constantly blew away all effluvia.

All the arrangements being complete, the bungalow and one of the new sheds were occupied by European males, three of the new sheds by Native males, and the two wings of the old shed respectively by European and Native females.

The hail-storm of the 5th March did great damage to all these buildings, not only tearing off the tiles, but also causing large apertures through the roofs. This necessitated extensive repairs, but no sooner were these executed than another catastrophe of the same kind befell the Hospital on the 14th April; this time one of the tents also being destroyed. With the exception of the tent all the other damage has been again repaired.

There has been throughout a great want of out-offices, consequently the Dispensary is placed in one of the rooms of the bungalow, which is also the only place for the Native Doctor and the Ward Master to sleep in; the Office has been established in the tent originally used by Mr. Kidd, and the Hospital Apprentice also lives here; and lastly, the stores have been partly deposited in two little godowns to the North of the old shed, and partly, especially the lumber, such as cots, &c., in some of the empty tents.

The tents, however, being no longer needed for the use of patients, that fact has been communicated to the Officer in charge of the Arsenal, so I expect he will soon either remove or otherwise dispose of them.

I beg to append Tabular Statements, which will serve to shew the Establishment, furniture, clothing, &c.

3.—Establishment.

The financial Establishment for the European patients has been paid by the Commissariat, and that for the Natives by the Commissioner of Police. The number of female servants allowed was found insufficient, and when extra hands were employed they were charged for in the contingent account. Many females, too, have had their own private servants, which has been a great relief to the Hospital attendants.

The Hospital Staff, as it stands at present, consists of the following Officers:—One Medical Officer in charge, one Apothecary, one Hospital Apprentice, one Native Doctor, one Native Writer, and one Ward-Master.

It affords me great pleasure to state that I have been perfectly satisfied with all my subordinates.

Mr. Kidd's services have been particularly valuable. He was associated with me from the very first, and had alone to maintain discipline as well as to look after the proper administration of food and medicines, and clothing, official returns, indents, and payments. Besides all this, he has had likewise to collect money from all such persons as were able to meet their Hospital charges. For all this labor Mr. Kidd has hitherto received the bare pay of his rank. Now, considering that, for a long time, the number of patients in the Hospital was about a hundred and ten, and that the purveying of such large numbers must have caused him much anxiety and trouble, and considering that he has had work to do to which he would not have been expected to attend in a Regimental Hospital, I think he ought to be allowed some special remuneration. If there be no insuperable obstacle, I would suggest that he be paid Rupees 80 a month from the commencement of the Hospital out of the sums he has collected from patients; and I would further hope that, when the present Hospital is closed, he may be provided with some quiet appointment in recognition of his services during so terrible an epidemic of Small-Pox.

Hospital Apprentice Dolby has impressed me favorably as to his character. He is quiet, steady, and industrious.

I have been greatly pleased with Native Doctor Soorjikanto Bhattacharjea. He is certainly a very intelligent, honest, willing, and industrious youth, and one whom I shall be glad to see adequately rewarded for his zeal and patience.

The Native Writer has had the very laborious duty of writing out all our indents, returns, and correspondence, and his former Regimental training has been very useful in the conduct of his work. For business of this description he will make a capital hand under due superintendence.

Ward-Master Reid was sick during a part of his service; but so long as he is able to stir about, he is a most active and useful servant as testified by the good conservancy, cleanliness, order, and proper attention to their work by the Hospital servants ever since his appointment. A man like him is greatly wanted in an Institution like this, and so I willingly record my approbation of his services.

Statement of Officers and Servants attached to the Small-Pox Hospital at Chitpore and actual Expenditure.

NUMBER.	RANK.	PAY.	REMARKS.
		Rs. As. P.	
1	Assistant Surgeon Dr. Chuokerbutty...	200 0 0	Special Allowance.
1	Apothecary W. A. Kidd	145 14 0	
1	Apprentice R. H. Dolby	38 0 0	Pay drawn from Civil Pay Office.
1	Native Doctor	20 0 0	
1	Ward-Master	40 0 0	
1	Hospital Writer	35 0 0	
2	Compounders	16 0 0	
1	Dresser	0 0 0	Paid by the Commissariat.
1	Shop Cooley	5 0 0	
1	Mate Cooley	0 0 0	
1	Clothier	0 0 0	
3	Dhobies	15 0 0	
3	Bhisties	15 0 0	
2	Cooks	10 0 0	
4	Sweepers	20 0 0	
1	Sircar	5 0 0	
10	Ward Coolies	50 0 0	
1	Nurse	6 0 0	
2	Methranées	10 0 0	
1	Barber	6 0 0	
	Carried over	651 14 0	

NUMBER.	RANK.	PAY.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward	Rs. As. P. 651 14 0	
1	Dresser	6 0 0	Pay drawn from Civil Pay Office.
7	Ward Coolies	35 0 0	
3	Sweepers	15 0 0	
2	Bhisties	10 0 0	
2	Domes	8 0 0	
1	Goorgah	5 0 0	
4	Cooks	20 0 0	
	Total	750 14 0	

4.—Furniture and Cooking Utensils.

Under this head are included both furniture and cooking utensils. Respecting the latter I have not much to say. As in all mixed Hospitals in this country, like cooks and kitchens, there must also be three different sets of cooking utensils for Europeans, Mahomedans, and Hindoos respectively. Quite apart from the question of religion the food of the European is different from the food of the Native, and has to be prepared in a different way. But the Mahomedans and Hindoos require to have cooks of their respective faith, for they will not eat any food unless prepared by one of their own creed. Hence, though the articles and mode of cooking be the same, and the utensils of a similar nature, still there must be a separate set of the latter for persons of each creed, for vessels used by the men of one creed cannot be used by those of the other without involving immediate loss of caste and social position.

Respecting furniture I may observe, as a general rule, that the fewer there are of these things in a Small-Pox Hospital the better; for, according to the strict rules of sanitation, every thing once used by a Small-Pox patient, or exposed to infection in the room occupied by him, must be certainly destroyed; and so, as a matter of sense, it is obvious that it is bad economy to give him much furniture, which must be burnt or thrown away as soon as he gets well.

But it is not only bad economy but positively dangerous to encourage such practice, for as the virus of Small-Pox attaches itself to every object within its reach, it stands to reason that the more numerous these objects the greater the danger of cumulation, and the greater the risk to which the attendants of the sick and the future occupants of the Hospital are exposed.

Wherever a patient suffering from this loathsome disease lies down or sits a quantity of pus and scabs adheres to the bed, couch or seat; and this takes place to so large an extent that though the clothes and bed sheets are daily changed, yet ere the day is half over the linen appears so soiled as if it had not been washed for a whole month. Indeed even the mattresses and pillows after a few days' use become thoroughly saturated and horribly stinking, and quite unfit for any further use. Sofas, stuffed chairs, and cushions would meet with a similar fate, and we should have to obtain a fresh set of them for every set of cases were we to indulge in so expensive a luxury. So, next to the rule about number, is the rule relating to the quality of the furniture.

The oftener a thing can be changed and re-employed, or the cheaper the article, the better is it adapted for a Small-Pox Hospital. Hence wooden or iron cots, which can be thoroughly cleansed with boiling water and disinfected by exposure to the action of the sun, or charpoys, which are cheap and can be re-placed without difficulty, are the most suitable bedsteads for Small-Pox patients. Pillows, mattresses, sheets, blankets and the necessary clothes are indispensable evils, and the expense entailed by them cannot be avoided, but these will be further discussed under bedding and clothing.

The articles of furniture I have found most useful in this Hospital are cots, charpoys, bed pans, commodes, little things like dumb waiters (bed-side tables,) wooden stools or chairs and benches. The Natives, as a rule, want nothing but the bedstead, but their practice of eating on the floor, strewing on the ground all round rice, curry and water is highly objectionable, and one that ought not to be countenanced except on *pucka* floors. Some unreasonable Europeans again are not satisfied even with the list of articles enumerated above; they want to be as comfortable as in their private houses, i. e., to get tables, couches, &c. These, of course, cannot be gratified for the reasons already stated,—and as these people are shrewd enough not to bring their own property. The charpoys very soon give way, and have often to be changed.

The furniture for the Office and Dispensary demand no particular notice: they must be the same here as in all similar cases. For any further information I must refer to the Tables of furniture and cooking utensils in the appended Lists, merely adding that I had to stop the practice of feeding Natives on plantain leaves, and gave them stone plates instead, as these are durable and cheap, and Hindoos and Mahomedans have no objection to using the same plates of this description in their turns and as often as required.

List of Bedding, Clothing and Cooking Utensils, &c., belonging to the Small-Pox Hospital.

ARTICLES.	Received on Deputy Inspector-General's requisition, dated 14th December 1864.	Received with patients sent from the General Hospital.	Received with patients sent from the Medical College Hospital.	Purchased.	Transferred by Mr. Bower surplus articles of the Native Small-Pox Hospital of 1867.	Presented for the use of the patients by Mrs. Howe.	Presented for the use of the patients by the Police.	Presented for the use of the patients by Col. Rowland.	Total.	Destroyed, being unfit for further use.	Given to patients discharged and destitute.	Remaining and in use.
Mattresses	25	18	40	0	0	0	0	0	83	2	0	89
Quilts	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Caps	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Pillows, large	25	16	52	0	0	0	0	0	93	4	0	100
" small	50	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	68
Pillow Cases, large	60	8	52	0	0	0	0	0	120	11	0	135
" small	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
Shirts, Linen	100	18	29	0	0	23	60	0	114	0	0	114
Shirts "	100	26	39	0	0	0	0	0	264	0	0	264
Drawers, Linen	50	15	21	0	0	0	0	0	124	20	0	144
Blankets lined with Chintz	50	20	25	0	0	0	0	0	95	18	0	79
" plain	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	43
Dusters	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
Socks, Linen, pairs	50	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	68	21	0	89
" woolen "	50	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	70	0	0	70
Hand Towels	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Jack "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltringers	0	0	13	0	20	0	0	0	33	3	0	36
Gowns, double, Chintz	50	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	4	0	68
single	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50
warm	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Neckties	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	13	0	0	13
Shawls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Night Shifts	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23	0	0	23
Pantaloons	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	20
Hats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shirts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Polka Jackets	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	32	0	0	32
Coats	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	12
Waistcoats	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	8
Clank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slippers, pairs	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Flannel Bandages	50	0	22	0	0	0	0	1	23	0	0	23
" Drawers	50	14	3	0	0	0	0	1	68	0	0	68
Banians, Linen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trowsers, Flannel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child's Banians	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	12
Jackets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Petticoats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stretcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bed Curtains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diapers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandlers	0	0	10	50	20	25	0	0	105	0	0	105
Kortals, female	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
Knives	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	25
Forks	25	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	51
Iron spoons	25	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	51
Tin Plates	25	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	51
" Cups	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50
" Pots	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50
Copper Frying Plates	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
" Deckchairs, small	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" large	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soup Ladles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tea Kettles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sauce Pans, with covers, medium	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Butt Measure	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chopper	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Port Wine Measure	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
China Plates	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
" Basins	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Stone Plates	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	25

List of Furnitures, &c., belonging to the Small-Pox Hospital at Chi'pore.

	Presented by Dr. Anderson, Deputy Inspector-General.	Received on Depot Inspector-General's requisition dated 14th December 1854.	Received with patients from the General Hospital.	Received from Commissariat.	Purchased.	Received from the Barrack Dept.	Received from Mr. Bowser.	Destroyed.	Remaining and in use.
Barrack Cots	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	35
Charpoyas	11	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	97
Blankets	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	23
Blanket cover	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Camel Blank with lock and key	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Wooden Chest	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Copper Stool Pan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Commodore	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Bed Pans	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Office Table	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Chairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bedside Tables	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	25
Dispensary Tables	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Forma with Backs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Office Moorahs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Lug and Basin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Handy Bazaar	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Curry Stove and Moller	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Spades	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Castle and Moller, Iron	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mats for Charpoyas	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	43	70
Wooden Ticks	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
Large Fan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bamboo Umbrella	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bath Tub	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

5.—Bedding and Clothing.

As a general rule the bedding allowed to each European consisted of a mattress, two sheets, and a blanket; and to each Native a *hoglah* mat, a sheet, and a blanket. But sometimes in the stage of collapse patients bitterly complained of cold, and so they were given more than one blanket; sometimes a European complained of his hard bed, and he was allowed a charpoy; and sometimes a Native asked for a mattress, and he was allowed it. For the reasons incidentally stated under the head of furniture, a great many articles of bedding became very soon unserviceable and had to be destroyed, their places being of course supplied by new ones purchased at a considerable expense. With the exception of a few things brought by patients from the General and the Medical College Hospitals, we had to provide the whole of these ourselves, as we received no bedding with the forty-five Barrack cots supplied by the Commissariat, nor with the charpoyas obtained from the Bazar. The few exceptions I have mentioned were of no use to those Institutions, as they were already condemned and must have been destroyed if not sent to us.

The majority of the patients have used the Hospital clothing, but some have had a sufficiency of their own, which they were not forbidden to wear. Coats, waistcoats, and hats, however, were taken away from every European as soon as he arrived and kept for him carefully locked up after being well washed, cleaned, and sunned, to be returned to him on his discharge. I was obliged to do this as patients objected to have their clothes burnt when they were really good, and as I had none to give them as a compensation. But any thing that was objectionable I had immediately destroyed and re-placed out of the few articles I had received for the use of the Hospital from charitable persons. The generality of the Natives came into the Hospital with very dirty and good-for-nothing clothes; these were at once removed from them and destroyed. Sometimes, however, both Europeans and Natives came to us with very good Hospital clothing from other Institutions. These they were allowed to retain in use as long as they were useful, but always made to deliver up when discharged. In this manner we got several complete Hospital suits from the Medical College and General Hospitals, and were enabled to issue dressing gowns and some other comforts which we did not ourselves possess. Indeed, there was so much delay in supplying us all we wanted at the first start that, were it not for this cause, many patients must have suffered a great deal of hardship from want of necessary clothing. Fortunately the knowledge of the existence of this Institution was at first confined only to the Hospitals, and by the time the general public became aware of it and commenced to arrive we had obtained sufficient clothing.

Our first supply of clothing came from Mr. James Bowser, of the Medical College Hospital. This was a surplus quantity left in his hands from the temporary Small-Pox Hospitals of 1857 and 1859, which had also been under my charge. But this was a mere

drop in the ocean, and suited only for Natives, as those were Native Small-Pox Hospitals, and intended for a much smaller number of individuals. However, I was very glad to get even this at that time, and so I must record my thanks to Mr. Bowser for his well-timed aid.

Afterwards I also received a bundle of old clothing from the Commissioner of Police, a tolerably large stock from Colonel Rowlett, through Mr. James Bowser, somewhat damaged, but still good enough for a Small-Pox Hospital; two donations of wearing apparel from Mrs. Howe, collected by her from charitable ladies and gentlemen, and certain presents to particular patients.

For all these I have to express my best thanks. I will take this opportunity also to record my grateful thanks to Baboo Pearychand Mittra for a large donation of newspapers and periodicals from the Calcutta Public Library. These have been a very great comfort to many Europeans, especially of the better classes. At a time of universal suffering like this it is sweet to notice instances of liberality and humane sympathy. But I regret to confess that the above are the only ones I am able to lay my hand on.

To return from this digression I have to report that a good deal of clothing has had also to be purchased. The demand and destruction were so great that this could not have been avoided. Besides, in many cases of paupers, I found it absolutely necessary to give away clean suits to cover their unsightly nakedness on their discharge from the Hospital.

Shirts and drawers for European males, shifts for European females, *dhoties* and *chaddies* for Native males, and *sarees* for Native females, were the personal clothing ordinarily allowed for use in the Hospital. In exceptional cases flannels and other apparel were likewise furnished; but these cases were very few indeed. Owing to their rapid soiling and saturation these clothes had to be constantly changed and washed, which made them wear out much faster than they would do under other circumstances.

The Table in a former page will furnish more detailed information on this subject.

8.—Food and Water.

The European diets were issued on the same scale as that allowed for European Regimental Hospitals, and the Native diets on the scale of Native Hospitals.

During the initiatory fever the diet was necessarily low, consisting simply of *sago* and milk; but from the time the fever departed, unless other circumstances forbid it, it was made more nourishing, the swallowing and digestive powers of the patient being my only guides as to its quality and quantity. When the eruption is fairly out, the more a man eats the better is his chance of ultimate recovery. But unfortunately in the severe cases, during the height of the eruption, the power of deglutition is almost annulled by the large crop of pustules which appears within the throat. These patients can only be fed with sops, and even that has to be carefully watched as they are unwilling to incur the risk of suffocation, a sense of which every attempt at swallowing immediately brings on. There is a quantity of viscid saliva constantly flowing out of the mouth in such cases, and until this is cleared no deglutition can be effected. The features are swollen and the nostrils stuffed with secretion, and that is the ground why the necessities of breathing render the act of swallowing so uncertain and difficult. When this state of things has gone by, or when it does not come on, the diet of the patient is first raised to milk, bread, and broth; then to chicken or kid stewed; and lastly to the fullest quantity allowed. In some instances during convalescence, even when the diet has been made as full as the regulations permit, the patients still crave for more. This craving must be strongly resisted, as otherwise their lives become shortly jeopardised by the advent of Diarrhoea or Dysentery of a most troublesome kind. These observations apply only to Europeans. In dealing with Natives there are other difficulties. Their full diet consists of rice, *dal*, and curry, or, instead of rice, *atta*. The *dal* does not agree with all stomachs and is very apt to occasion Diarrhoea or Dysentery if incautiously allowed, and so will rice if it be not somewhat old and of good quality. New rice is regarded popularly as one of the frequent causes of Cholera, and the accusation is not undeserved when we recollect how prone it is to disorder the bowels. Hence in regulating Native diets some knowledge of these facts is requisite, and this is particularly needed in reference to the convalescents from Small-Pox who are naturally disposed to suffer from bowel complaints. But sometimes the physician's difficulty lies not so much in suiting food to the stomach of the patient as in reconciling it to his conscience. Some Hindoos will obstinately refuse to take things prepared by the Hospital servants, or if they accept any thing at all it is only milk and water. Happily these cases are few, and often their absurd scruples are hushed by the state of unconsciousness or impotence to which they are reduced during the most trying period of the disease. It is true that most persons brought to this stage of lowness die, but some do also recover; hence they cannot be left without food from any hopeless despair, as that would not only be cruel but positively criminal.

The European diets have been supplied by the Commissariat, and the Native paid for by the Commissioner of Police; and all further information about these must be obtained from those sources.

We come now to *water*. I have already said that the proximity of the river afforded us rare opportunities for an unlimited supply of this substance. It was largely availed of for bathing and washing purposes. As a rule, every patient was bathed as soon as the eruption

began to desiccate, and the bathing repeated at due intervals during the whole convalescence. The effect of this practice was truly marvellous. Patients who seemed to be on the very point of expiring always survived under the agency of the tepid bath, and many of these afterwards recovered who would have certainly died if not bathed. Many of them of course died, but none within twelve hours of the bath, and so not in any way to be laid to its account. For so extensive a system of bathing it was fortunate to have had so endless a supply of water at hand as was afforded by the river. The same remark may be made regarding washing. Besides the cooking utensils, the patients' clothes and beddings had constantly to be washed, and this alone would have soon exhausted or injuriously contaminated any ordinary tanks.

Patients of all classes, both European and Native, the moment they were able to walk, preferred to go into the river and bathe in the running stream. So I had them sent down in batches with the Ward-Master and some Coolies to prevent accidents. This I found to be very beneficial, for the skin seemed to clean itself under this much faster than it would have done under any other plan.

For cooking and drinking the Natives preferred the river water, while for Europeans I had water brought from a good tank in a Baboo's garden some distance from the Hospital. There was not much difference in the action of these two kinds of water upon the digestive organs, but, as cases of Diarrhoea and Dysentery were more common amongst Europeans than Natives, it is possible that the tank water, although cleaner and superior in appearance, was in reality worse than the river water in spite of its muddiness and uninviting look at first sight.

The tanks immediately around the Hospital premises were too filthy to be of any use.

7.—Medicines, Wines, and Liquors.

My Indents for medicines have been remarkably small, for very little besides stimulants was really required for the treatment of the disease itself. A little diuretic saline during the fever, a little camphor water during eruption, and a good deal of ammonia and ether in cases of collapse, besides wines and liquors, were all that were needed. The complications, however, required other remedies, but these were not many, nor very considerable in quantity. They were all supplied from the Government stock.

The wines and liquors came from the Commissariat. There has been a large consumption of these, as prostration of strength was the most marked feature of the cases of Small-Pox. Of course they were not ordered unless absolutely necessary, but the cases that did not require them were few indeed, and the quantity allowed to each person was comparatively large, because the debility they were employed to remove was extreme.

8.—Baths and Washing.

To these I have already referred to a certain extent. In this place I shall discuss some points which could not well be touched on before.

First, I have to observe, the bathing accommodation was very inadequate for so large an Institution. Although the bungalow had two bath-rooms, and tiled or *durmah* bath-rooms were attached to every shed, there was wanting a sufficient number of tubs or bathing vessels. Of these I had only one supplied for the Europeans by the Commissariat. But this was found quite inadequate even for the European males; indeed I had to order some *gumtows* from the Bazar to meet their wants.

The European females and the large body of Natives of both sexes had to be bathed as best they could. *Gumtows* were the only things I could get, and some of these were put into tents for the use of females, and others near the ditch where the Native males were carried in their charpoys and bathed.

Washing was employed in all cases where baths could not be used. Thus the face required to be frequently washed to relieve the sense of drawing, itching, and pain from the pustules on it being the first to desiccate and crack before those on the limbs and body were even properly developed; and the limbs required to be washed in the same way when they became full of sores and maggots, while the collapse of the vital powers was such as to forbid all idea of bathing. This washing was a source of great comfort, and so it was largely resorted to.

Next to baths, and washing the patients' persons and clothes, great benefit was experienced from the constant daily washing of the *pucca* floor of the bungalow, a proceeding which could not be adopted with the dry earth floors of the sheds.

For these reasons a Small-Pox Hospital should always be placed in close proximity to an abundant supply of running water, and no better site could have been found for the present Hospital than the one on which it stands.

9.—Charitable Donations.

These I have already incidentally noticed under the head of clothing. For further information I beg to refer to the Table in the former part of this Report.

10.—Contributions by Patients.

Under this head will be found the sums of money obtained from such of the patients as were in circumstances to pay for their Hospital expenses.

With regard to Europeans the scale charged was eight annas a day for those in the common wards or rooms; but for those who wished to occupy a room alone a Rupee a day. The only Natives charged for are the people from the several Cooly Depôts. These have been charged at the rate of four annas a head. The remaining Native patients were too poor to

pay for their Hospital care; they rather required money and clothes than paying any thing towards the Hospital. Up to this time the sums collected amount in the aggregate to Rupees 250. The whole of this is from Europeans. Many Bills are still unpaid and outstanding, and many have been returned under the plea of poverty.

11.—Cost of the Hospital.

The total cost of the Hospital up to 31st March has been, as far as I can ascertain, Rupees 15,745-15-10. This does not include, however, the expenses incurred in connection with the Railway Steamer. If I take that into calculation, and make allowances for one or two other probable omissions, the sum of the expenditure in round numbers may be set down at Rupees 16,000. The bulk of this large outlay has been due to the purchase and erection of the different buildings and cots, &c., and is, therefore, of a temporary nature. Under this head alone has been expended Rupees 10,439. The Establishment charges up to 31st March amounted only to Rupees 2,215-8-9, and the contingents to Rupees 3,091-7-1. To make these figures more intelligible, I beg to annex here a detailed Statement, which I have prepared with some difficulty for want of accurate information respecting some items.

From this it will appear that the first cost is the chief cost of a temporary Hospital; and as often as such Hospitals are established, so often must this cost be incurred, for the simple reason that every thing must be destroyed the moment the Hospital is closed. This, of course, would not be the case in a permanent Hospital, which might be made available at times also for other infectious diseases.

Estimated approximate Cost of the Hospital up to 31st March 1865.

TEMPORARY EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Buildings, Bridges, and Footpaths (including the cost of purchase of the old buildings Rupees 6,000, and the sum paid for the new Rupees 2,264)...	8,264	0	0			
Repairs of the old Shed and Bungalow	600	0	0			
Repairs of the new Sheds and the old one, the Bungalow, &c., on account of storm damages	335	0	0			
Tents (4) which must be condemned, amount unknown, but presumed to be	800	0	0			
Barrack Cots, Iron-bound, wooden, No. 40	440	0	0	Cost unknown, but presumed to be at Rupees 10 each on the average		
" " Cane bottom (top), " 2						
" " Iron " 2						
Total	10,439	0	0	10,439	0	0

FIXED EXPENDITURE

Establishment sanctioned monthly	767	14	0			
Drawn for December 1864, January, February and March 1865	2,215	8	9			
Total				2,215	8	9

CONTINGENT EXPENDITURE.

Disposal of the Dead up to 31st March 1865	Europeans	At 5 Rupees each for fifty-six deaths	280	0	0
		Mahomedans at 3 Rupees each for sixty-four deaths	192	0	0
	Natives	Hindoes at Rupees 1-0-6 each for eighty-nine deaths	141	13	6
		Deduct paid by relations, amount unknown			
Total			613	13	6

Mats and Clothes	149	6	11
Charpoys	92	4	0
Diets and Cooking Utensils	877	14	8
Lighting	100	0	0
Wines and Liquors	630	0	0
Medicines, amount unknown, but presumed not to exceed	200	0	0
Sundries	360	0	0
Conservancy charges	18	0	0
Total	3,091	7	1

Grand Total to 31st March 1865

15,745 15 10

12.—*Action of the Hospital on its immediate neighbourhood.*

I have made many anxious enquiries regarding the effect of the Small-Pox Hospital upon the residents of Chitpore. I wished to ascertain if the location of the Hospital here had in any way increased the severity of the variolous epidemic among the people of this neighbourhood. After a careful investigation I find that the disease has prevailed in this place very severely, but not more severely than within a similar area in the Town, or in the Suburbs of Kidderpore, Alipore, Bhowanipore, and Entally. This is so far satisfactory, as I was fully prepared for a contrary result. There were twenty-four patients admitted into the Hospital from Chitpore, while there were forty-six from Sealdah, thirty-two from Bow Bazar, twenty-two from Taltullah, twenty-two from Entally, nineteen from the Medical College Hospital, sixteen from Colootollah, fifteen from the General Hospital, fifteen from Cooley Bazar, fourteen from Cossitollah, thirteen from Jorasanko, fourteen from Bang Bazar, twelve from Collingah, and ten from Cotton Street, not to speak of smaller numbers from numerous other places. From the shipping in the river there were admitted no less than fifty-three cases, and fourteen from the crews of Native boats. From a mature consideration of these figures, and the distance of many of these localities as compared with Chitpore, it will be perfectly manifest that the last-named District has not suffered more than other places by reason of the proximity of the Small-Pox Hospital.

13.—*Progress of the Epidemic.*

The progress of the epidemic, as observed in the Small-Pox Hospital, is well shewn by the Weekly Returns I have already submitted to Government. To render it clearer I beg to annex in Table I. an abstract of the facts scattered through the sixteen Weekly Returns made since the 23rd of December last. From a glance at this Table it will readily appear how steadily the admissions increased from the first to the seventh week; in other words how they mounted from fourteen in the first week step by step to sixty-four in the seventh. From the eighth to the eleventh week then succeeds a period of fluctuation marked on the whole by a slight decline. From the twelfth to the sixteenth week the fluctuations are still greater, and the decline in the admissions more strongly marked, leaving off, however, at twenty-eight, a number not to be despised at any time.

I.—Table.

Progress of the Epidemic to 13th April 1866.

	Admissions.	Deaths.	Discharges.
1st Week	14	2	3
2nd "	23	3	3
3rd "	31	8	7
4th "	34	8	19
5th "	41	17	11
6th "	58	14	17
7th "	64	24	21
8th "	80	30	33
9th "	38	24	21
10th "	62	24	31
11th "	59	23	26
12th "	39	18	28
13th "	21	14	36
14th "	30	14	22
15th "	25	14	27
16th "	28	12	18
Total	627	249	323

The mortality, too, rises with the increase of admissions. From there being two deaths in the first week, there are thirty in the eighth week. The maximum of mortality, therefore, was a week later than the maximum of admissions. But this increase in the mortality advanced irregularly, whereas the increase of admissions rose regularly step by step. After this, however, from the ninth to the sixteenth week, the decline of mortality has steadily gone on, with only two noticeable halts at twenty-four and fourteen, but no fluctuations, till last week it stood at twelve deaths.

The recoveries have been more numerous than deaths; but the discharges from the Hospital were governed by many circumstances, and so their number fluctuates during the whole period under consideration. The largest number of discharges took place in the thirteenth week, the next in the eighth week, the third in the tenth week, the fourth in the twelfth week, the fifth in the fifteenth week, the sixth in the eleventh week, and so on, till, in the sixteenth week, they came down to eighteen.

This is so far satisfactory that it shows an evident decline in the disease, and this conclusion is further corroborated by the reports of private medical practitioners. But the epidemic can scarcely be said yet to be at an end. So long as there are twenty-eight admissions and twelve deaths in the week, there is still cause for anxiety and proper precautionary measures.

14.—*Whence the patients came.*

For the sake of perspicuity I have prepared Table II. to bring out into one view the names of the various localities in the town and suburbs, and the ships and boats in the river, giving the number of patients that came from each. It will be easily perceived that the disease has been universal in its occurrence, sparing no part of the city or the river, though in densely crowded, badly ventilated, and badly drained situations it has raged with tenfold virulence as compared with the cleaner, better drained, and better ventilated portions of the town. Squalor and filth are not among the causes of Small-Pox, but wherever these prevail there we find also the most utter neglect of all sanitary laws. To illustrate my point I need allude merely to the neighbourhood of Bow Bazar Street. To the north and south of this Street the drains are in a most wretched state, and the houses low, damp, and badly built. This quarter is inhabited by a very low class of people, and it sent the largest number of patients to the Small-Pox Hospital. I have visited houses here, where I have found two or three Small-Pox cases sleeping in the same room and sharing the same bed with five or six unvaccinated children. It is waste of time to talk of the danger to these people; they turn a deaf ear to all remonstrances, and prefer to die huddled together, like a parcel of sheep, to going to the Hospital for proper treatment and isolation. These remarks apply also to Taltullah and other similarly situated portions of the town, as well as to the Cooley Depôts of Entally, Sealdah, &c. As the Table will sufficiently explain itself I shall abstain from taking up any more space with the consideration of this subject. A careful and attentive perusal of it will afford every information that may be wanted.

II.—Table.

RESIDENCES (OR WHENCE THE PATIENTS CAME.)

LAND (CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS.)

From 23rd December 1864 to 13th April 1865.

	Number of Patients.		Number of Patients.
Alipore	8	Chitpore	24
Bhowanipore	5	Chowringhee	5
Burra Bazar	4	Circular Road	5
Burraunggur	3	Coilah Ghaut	1
Bamunbustee	7	Collingah	12
Bankshall Street	2	Colvin's Ghaut	1
Bannabtsalao	1	Colootollah	16
Banetollah Lane	2	Cooley Bazar	15
Baug Bazar	14	Comartolee Street	2
Boitakhana	4	Cornwallis' Square	2
Bow Bazar	32	Cossitollah	14
Burtollah	4	Cotton Street	10
Balligunge	2	Creek Row	1
Cossipore	7	Doorgapore	1
Champtollah	2	Dacre's Lane	2
Custom House Ghaut	7	Dingabangah Lane	2
China Bazar	5	Doomtollah	1
Chandney and Chandney Hospital	9	Dhurmollah	9